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THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE JERUSALEM POST
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The perfect gift for your friends and relations

To Saudi Arabia later this month Jemayel to visit Damascus; Geneva peace agenda adopted

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Reporter
and agencies

Lebanese President Amin Jemayel is tomorrow scheduled to make his first visit to Damascus since taking office more than a year ago. He is expected to come under strong Syrian pressure to scrap last May's treaty with Israel.

The visit is one of a series Jemayel is expected to make to various Arab capitals before going on to Washington to discuss ways of removing Israel's presence from Southern Lebanon.

This was the brief Jemayel received when the Lebanese National Conciliation Conference adjourned earlier this month as part of the compromise that prevented a collapse of the conference over

Syria's unremitting opposition to the pact.

There has been no indication of any softening in the Syrian position, and press comment in Damascus on the eve of Jemayel's visit tomorrow has made it plain that there will be no national reconciliation in Lebanon without the abrogation of the pact and the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the country.

The government statement issued in Beirut yesterday announcing Jemayel's impending visit to Damascus noted that the president would be making a similar trip to Saudi Arabia later this month.

According to the well-informed Beirut daily *Al-Nahar* yesterday, Jemayel will visit Washington only next month to discuss the pact with

Israel, which the U.S. was instrumental in achieving.

Al-Nahar said Jemayel would also visit France, Italy and Britain — the three countries which, along with the U.S., have provided troops for the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut.

Another Beirut daily, the leftist *As-Safir*, noted that the reconciliation talks in Geneva would have to be rescheduled in the light of Jemayel's discussions.

The talks were to have resumed tomorrow, but with Jemayel due to visit Damascus and Riyadh, the earliest they could start is next week. They may even be put off beyond then, in view of Jemayel's planned visit to Washington in the middle of next month.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

PLO accord nears as truce holds

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Reporter
and agencies

Events in Tripoli appeared to be moving towards a negotiated settlement last night. The three-day old cease-fire between beleaguered PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and his Syrian-backed opponents held, while intensified diplomatic activity continued.

Arafat revealed last night that he had met earlier in the day with the Kuwaiti foreign minister, who had negotiated the present truce, and that contacts were continuing with the rebels' Syrian backers.

The PLO chief insisted, however, that he would not leave Tripoli until he receives guarantees for the safety of the Palestinian civilians in the area and for his loyalist supporters.

"I came because my people were facing direct danger," he was quoted as telling a news conference in Tripoli yesterday. "It is my duty to be beside them, so I cannot leave without receiving full assurances."

When asked specifically if he would leave given such assurances, he replied: "That is under discussion."

Arafat's comments yesterday were in sharp contrast with the fighting talk attributed to him ever since the Syrian-backed onslaught on his last stronghold in Lebanon began 10 days ago.

Rebel leader Abu Musa has meanwhile published assurances that he will not storm Tripoli or any other Lebanese town. In a state-

ment issued through the Syrian news agency, Abu Musa said that, if Arafat leaves Tripoli, he will move his forces south "to face the common enemy."

It would seem that a face-saving formula is now once again in the offing, with the Soviet Union reported to have made it plain over the weekend to the visiting Syrian foreign minister, Abdul-Halim Khaddam, that Moscow considers "as extremely important and urgent the need to overcome strife and restore unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement."

The PLO leadership, which includes George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — the two largest groups in the PLO after Arafat's mainstream Fatah, both of which are strongly Soviet-oriented — has made it clear ever since the crisis erupted last May that it favours such a solution.

Both Habash and Hawatmeh, although they have made it clear that Arafat will have to come to terms with the rebel demands and abandon his stress on diplomacy in favour of armed struggle in the fight against Israel, have repeated their call during the past week for an end to the fighting and for conciliation between the rival camps.

There is no indication so far that Arafat will now be prepared to meet the rebel terms under far more humiliating conditions than existed

when he repeatedly spurned them prior to the latest onslaught.

On the contrary, he was quoted as telling newsmen in Tripoli yesterday that he had a representative in Jordan trying to reopen talks with King Hussein. Arafat replied, "No doubt," when asked if he was ready to resume a dialogue with the king about a negotiated settlement with Israel.

Arafat's dialogue with Hussein was strongly opposed by Syria and its proxies in the PLO, including Sa'ad Musa (Abu Musa) and his fellow dissidents in Fatah, and is not a subject that would now be subject to "negotiation" with the Syrian-backed rebels.

Should he persist in this path, however, he was assured the support on Friday of the powerful fundamentalist "Islamic Unification Movement" in Tripoli.

The leader of the movement, Sheikh Sa'id Sha'aban, whose militiamen have been involved in numerous clashes with the Syrians and their proxies in the city over the past year, told a congregation on Friday that Arafat was welcome to stay on in Tripoli. He later added that his heavily-armed forces would fight beside the PLO leader if necessary.

Meanwhile, with Tripoli and the nearby Baddawi refugee camp under drizzle or heavy rain for most of the day, the cease-fire appeared to be holding yesterday with far fewer violations reported than on the previous two days.

Report on Tyre bombing goes to cabinet

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The committee that investigated the bombing of Israel Defence Forces headquarters in Tyre on Friday presented its findings. According to unconfirmed reports, the report did not recommend that anyone be dismissed for failing to take the necessary precautions.

The attack, which took place nine

days ago, cost the lives of 28 Israeli security men and 32 Arab detainees as well as the suicide truck driver.

Immediately after the attack, Defence Minister Moshe Arens appointed Aluf (Maj. Gen.) Amnon Reshef to head an investigation team that included General Security Service and Border Police representatives.

Reshef gave the report to Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy on Friday.

The cabinet is likely to discuss the report at its weekly session today.

IDF Tst-Aluf (Brig. Gen.) Ya'acov Even said he will publish all the findings except for those that must be withheld for security reasons.

IDF opens Awali to southbound traffic

Jerusalem Post Staff

NETULLA. — The Israel Defence Forces on Friday reopened the Awali River crossings to Lebanese civilian vehicles entering Southern Lebanon. Since the bombing of the Tyre military headquarters 10 days ago, only northbound vehicular traffic had been allowed.

Extensive searches continued to be carried out on all persons and

vehicles crossing the bridges.

The army may yet restrict vehicle traffic across the Awali in an attempt to increase security, although there are no plans at the moment for a total closure of the bridges. The *Jerusalem Post* was told last night.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir and other senior officials

discussed the problem on Friday, but did not reach any conclusions, a well-placed source said.

The source said it was impossible "hermetically" to close the crossings to vehicles, but measures should be taken that make it possible to "supervise" the traffic.

At present traffic is so heavy — 12,000-20,000 vehicles cross daily.

Interior Ministry to check alleged 'basketball weddings'

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Was it actually a case of love at first sight that ended in marriage at the Nicosia courthouse? Or, was it really some non-romantic dribbling that was discovered on the rebound and which will be ruled a technical foul?

That is the question to be examined at the Interior Ministry in Jerusalem this morning, following

Friday's newspaper reports of a "basketball wedding" involving two American players recently taken on by Maccabi Petah Tikva.

According to the reports, Pessah Daly and Mark Rankin, described as in their twenties, arrived back in Israel Thursday night with their two new brides who were described as Israeli women in their forties. The two couples flew in from Cyprus, where they reportedly had been

married a few days earlier in civil marriage ceremonies.

"We are bewildered by the swift pace of these marriages, so we have invited all the parties involved for an interview on Sunday," the spokesman of the Interior Ministry, Yitzhak Agassi, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday.

According to sports circles, Maccabi Petah Tikva — a second league team — wanted to boost its posi-



Miss Israel, Hani Schechter (right), and Miss Switzerland, Patricia Lang, pose during a rehearsal on Friday for the Miss World contest finals in London. (UPI Telephoto)

Power cuts, road chaos as winter crashes in

By DAVID RUDGE
and YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Winter arrived in Israel over the weekend, with high winds and thunderstorms causing chaos in many parts — particularly in the North.

The storms are expected to ease off today, although scattered showers are likely in the north and centre of the country.

Electricity poles were blown over yesterday, and power lines torn down by the wind or falling objects, resulting in widespread power failures. Trees were uprooted and telegraph poles were sent crashing to the ground.

The Electricity Corporation reinforced its repair crews and in many places power was restored after a short interval.

Some northern settlements might not have current restored until today.

Sporadic power cuts were reported in other parts of the country, where the storm was less fierce.

The cuts and storms are believed to have caused some damage to a number of industrial plants and farms, but the extent will not be known for some days. Farmers noted that the cotton has been harvested and that the winter crops were not yet ripe, although it was feared some damage might have been done to citrus and avocado.

In Haifa, the police were inundated with reports of storm damage from midnight Friday.

Trees and heavy rocks fell on the Nazareth-Tiberias highway near Kfar Kana. The road was closed to traffic for several hours.

In Jerusalem, the rain was blamed for about a score of minor traffic accidents. No serious injuries were reported.

Senators approve aid for Lavi

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. Senate on Friday joined the House of Representatives in approving a stop-gap foreign aid bill, which included an amendment allowing Israel to use up to \$550 million in U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credits for the development of the Lavi warplanes.

The vote came as the Reagan administration's new Middle East special envoy Donald Rumsfeld prepared to get acquainted with the region in a tour, scheduled to begin today.

The congressional amendment would permit \$300m. to be spent in the U.S. for research and development, and another \$250m. in Israel. Israel is slated to receive \$1.7 billion in FMS funds — half in loans, the other half in grants. Normally, all of that money must be spent for arms purchases in America.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Envoy Rumsfeld (UPI)

So far, the Reagan administration is opposed to any of the FMS sums being spent for the Lavi in Israel, although undersecretary of state for political affairs Lawrence Eagleburger informed Israeli officials two weeks ago that some FMS funds could be used for the Lavi in America.

But even that decision by the administration has been opposed by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and others in the Pentagon. They also have resisted efforts by Secretary of State George Shultz and other administration officials (especially Eagleburger and

Two shot dead in PLO faction riot in Tulkarm

Car fired on near Kalkilya

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two West Bank Arabs were shot dead by Border Police in Tulkarm yesterday, and shots were fired at an Israeli vehicle near Kalkilya, as violence in the West Bank escalated sharply, sparked off by the interfactional fighting within the PLO around Tripoli in Lebanon.

Tulkarm were placed under curfew. After nightfall, passengers in an Israeli car reported being fired upon as they passed the Kalkilya area in the Tulkarm district. No injuries or damage were reported. The area was placed under curfew, and troops were sent to search for the attackers.

Military and police investigators, who had yet to complete their report on the shooting by last night, let it be known that initial findings indicated the border policemen acted in accordance with standing orders when they opened fire to stop five masked youths they suspected of inciting others to demonstrate.

Earlier in the day, an Israeli man and a woman were injured when a rock smashed the windscreen of a bus in the Bourin area near Nablus. Their injuries were reported as not serious.

Arab sources, asserting that the two men were shot inside the courtyard of a private house where they fled from the demonstration, alleged that they were killed in cold blood.

Minor unrest was also reported from Ramallah, and the Jalazun refugee camp north of the city remained under curfew for the third day.

The two men were identified as Ibrahim Bishara, 20, and Amir Mohammed Salama, 22, both of the Tulkarm refugee camp. They were due to be buried last night.

On Friday, following the traditional prayers at the Al-Aksa mosque in Jerusalem, several hundred people held a quiet demonstration supporting beleaguered PLO leader Yasser Arafat and denouncing Syrian backing of the Fatah rebels surrounding him in Tripoli.

An official announcement from the Israel Defence Forces spokesman's office said that a Border Police patrol was summoned to Tulkarm's central square yesterday morning to disperse violent demonstrations who were stoning passing traffic and local stores.

A similar demonstration was reported from Gaza. In neither case did police or troops intervene. Friday prayers throughout the territories were followed by a special prayer for "the absent martyrs," dedicated to the victims of the fighting in Tripoli.

The patrol's arrival sparked off a barrage of rocks, during which the troopers spotted five kaffiyah-masked youths and tried to detain them. The men fled, ignoring calls to stop and warning shots, after which the troopers fired at them, according to the statement.

In Kabsmaliya, a bomb was discovered outside the local school yesterday. A Border Police sapper defused the device. Military sources said last night that dummy bombs have been found near the school several times over the past week, and it was suspected that they were planted in an attempt to drive the children out of school to demonstrate.

Three other persons, all aged about 16 and also from the local refugee camp, were detained. Under initial questioning, they reportedly admitted that the demonstration had been planned the night before at a meeting inside the camp. Another 12 residents of the camp were also arrested, according to military sources. The refugee camp and parts of central

Tst-Aluf (Brig. Gen. res.) Binyamin "Fuad" Ben-Eliezer, the Defence Ministry's coordinator of activities in the territories, said last night that the wave of unrest in the West Bank is a reaction to the collapse of the PLO. "This means a new political reality, which opens up new options," he said.

The reaction focused on the refugee camps in the area, "since they are the population most sensitive to the situation in Lebanon."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Red Cross sees Israel PoWs in Lebanon

GENEVA (AP). — Delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross last week visited six Israeli prisoners held in northern Lebanon by terrorist units supporting PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

ICRC spokesman Jean-Jacques Kurz reported Friday that the prisoners, captured during the

Israeli invasion last year, were interviewed during a visit last Tuesday in the region of Tripoli as fighting continued between the loyalists and Syrian-backed PLO dissidents.

He said two other Israelis, held by anti-Arafat Palestinians of the Jibril faction, have not been visited since September 16.

Navon hints return to politics

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Speculation was rife last night that former president Yitzhak Navon will soon return to active party politics.

The feeling was fuelled by comments Navon made in a radio interview yesterday morning. Noting that he had imposed a cooling-off period upon himself when he left the presidency, Navon said: "But six months have now passed since that time."

The comment ignited speculation in Labour, although Navon stressed that he has not yet made up his mind on a possible return to the political arena. "The question is not just whether to return, but how and to what office," he noted.

The former president said, nevertheless, that his return is "possible in principle. I must decide when, how and if such a return would be useful. When I make my decision, it will be no secret," he added.

Life style

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Reagan: U.S. to defend S. Korea if attacked

SEOUL (Reuters). — Guarded by 100,000 armed troops and police alert to North Korean assassination threats, President Ronald Reagan yesterday denounced the North's "preparations for war" and assured South Koreans the U.S. would defend them if they were attacked.

Korean sources said that Reagan at his first meeting with President Chun Doo Hwan repeated a pledge he gave in a television interview on Monday that he would build up the military capability of the 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea if necessary to meet any new threat from the North.

The official North Korean media yesterday blasted Reagan's trip as a "jerk of aggression and war."

Reading Star, organ of the Communist Korean Workers' Party, said that "Reagan is visiting South Korea puppets to hasten war preparations against us."

Reagan, making his first trip to Asia as president to carry out what he called a "peace and prosperity mission" to the region, said in his speech to the National Assembly that North Korea is on a war footing and "primed for conflict."

Reagan flew into a controversy over alleged human rights abuses in South Korea, as dissident sources

said several of Chun's political opponents had been put under house arrest and others detained in the huge security operation to protect Reagan.

U.S. officials said they would be disturbed if action had been taken against dissidents because of Reagan's presence in South Korea, but their preliminary information did not support allegations of a new crackdown by Chun.

Later, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Lho Shin Yong, director of the National Security Planning Agency, had stated that no one had been put under house arrest.

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AMSTERDAM	5	41	13	55	Cloudy		
BRUSSELS	1	34	8	48	Clear		
BURNOUS AIRS	17	63	24	76	Clear		
CHICAGO	9	32	2	36	Clear		
COFFENHAGEN	3	28	3	37	Clear		
FRANKFURT	5	41	9	32	Clear		
GENEVA	5	41	7	45	Clear		
Helsinki	4	25	2	28	Clear		
HONG KONG	23	72	27	81	Cloudy		
JOHANNESBURG	14	57	29	81	Rain		
LONDON	13	56	20	68	Rain		
LONDON	9	49	9	48	Cloudy		
MADRID	7	45	17	63	Cloudy		
MONTREAL	4	39	5	41	Cloudy		
NEW YORK	10	49	16	61	Cloudy		
OSLO	2	28	4	39	Cloudy		
PARIS	4	40	13	56	Cloudy		
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	70	33	95	Cloudy		
SAO PAULO	20	77	19	66	Rain		
STOCKHOLM	1	30	1	34	Clear		
TOKYO	11	52	22	72	Clear		
TORONTO	2	28	8	48	Snow		
VIENNA	4	40	9	48	Cloudy		
ZURICH	5	41	7	45	Cloudy		

* For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Scattered showers with some thunderstorms.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	59	11-14	13
Golan	100	13-14	12
Nahariya	100	15-20	20
Safed	98	10-10	12
Haifa Port	83	15-20	20
Tiberias	100	10-10	19
Nazareth	98	10-10	13
Afula	84	12-19	18
Shomron	93	13-17	16
Tel Aviv	—	17-21	20
B-G Airport	66	10-21	19
Jericho	38	18-26	23
Gaza	71	15-23	20
BeerSheva	42	14-21	20
Eilat	26	19-25	24

Car kills elderly Rehovot pedestrian

A 75-year-old pedestrian died last night in Rehovot after he was hit by a car on Rehovot Road. Yosef Rosenbaum died in hospital of his injuries. The driver of the car was held for questioning.

Alon Dahari, 19, of Kiryat Gat, who was injured on Thursday, when his truck overturned on Rehovot B'nai B'rith in Ashdod, died on Friday in Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot. Meir Fanya, 18, who was a passenger in the truck, was seriously injured. Police are investigating the accident.

Police announced that six persons were killed and 71 severely injured in 66 serious accidents last week throughout the country. Among the fatalities were four pedestrians, two of whom were children. (Itim)

WUJS to hold rally for Yosef Begun

Jerusalem Post Reporter
ARAD. — Students of the World Union of Jewish Students Institute here are to hold an evening rally in the local shopping centre tomorrow to protest against the recent sentence passed on Soviet Jewry activist Yosef Begun. The programme is to include a speech by Lazar Lubarsky, a personal friend of Begun, poems by institute members and a presentation by the local high school.

Gaza administrator awarded promotion

GAZA (Itim). — The deputy head of the civil administration in Gaza, Aluf-Mishne (Col.) Avraham Binyamin, has been raised to the rank of tat-aluf (Brig. Gen.) and made the acting head. The previous head of Gaza's civil administration, Tat-Aluf Yosef Lunz, died last February.

Philippines film festival a victim of austerity

MANILA (Reuters). — Imelda Marcos, the wife of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, has called off the 1984 Manila International Film Festival because of the country's economic crisis, the presidential palace said yesterday.

Mrs. Marcos, an ardent promoter of the annual festival, said the decision to cancel the festival competition was taken last month in line with the government's austerity programme.

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Schools increase alert following bomb scare

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Schools throughout the country were alerted last week to tighten up security checks following a bomb scare. Principals were asked to enlist the co-operation of staff and parents on guard duty and not to talk to pupils about it to avoid spreading panic. The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday.

However at the Horev School in Jerusalem, 11th and 12th graders, according to Principal Meir Yakubovich, are helping patrol the school. They were asked to be on the lookout for suspicious vehicles and objects.

School guard duty is carried out by parents who arrive a half-hour before classes begin to check the

grounds. However this is largely unsupervised and depends very much on the security consciousness of the schools and parents concerned.

Education Ministry Director-General Eliezer Shmueli confirmed yesterday he had issued a directive last week asking schools to tighten up security. Shmueli said he had asked schools not to involve pupils and added that the heightened security was a reflection of recent events in Lebanon.

Jerusalem police said they do not know anything about the increased alert. But municipal security officer Eli Pesco, in charge of security in schools, said: "Yes, we have a general alert, but sending kids out to patrol the streets is the headmasters' own initiative."

Hammer meets teachers on getting Etzioni pay increases

By SUSAN BELLOS
Post Education Correspondent

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer is due to meet representatives of the Histadrut Teachers' Union and the Secondary School Teachers' Association this morning to discuss the implementation of the Etzioni Commission's recommendations on teachers' pay. These recommendations, which were first agreed on by the cabinet in 1979, include a provision for what now stands as a 20 per cent pay rise.

A senior Ministry of Education official told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that there is still a situation of "elegant wrangling between us and the Ministry of Finance." Just how elegant is to some extent a matter of definition.

Hammer allegedly threatened to resign last week unless the Etzioni recommendations were finally approved, although this was hotly denied yesterday by ministry spokesman Israel Cohen, who said: "The minister has no intention whatsoever of resigning over the Etzioni recommendations."

The dispute between the ministers of finance and education, which climaxed with the intervention of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Thursday, has apparently been resolved for the time being by an agreement to pay the teachers their increases over a period of three years. According to the ministry spokesman, 70 per cent of all teachers will get pay rises this year.

Alignment, NRP in Herzliya coalition

Jerusalem Post Staff
HERZLIYA. — Likud candidate Eli Landau may have won the Herzliya mayoralty, but the Alignment, in coalition with the National Religious Party, will still control city council, according to a municipality statement released on Friday.

Outgoing Mayor Yosef Nevo

signed a coalition agreement with the NRP's Menahem Klein, giving the two factions nine out of 17 seats on the council. The Likud has seven and one more is held by a local religious list.

The agreement indicated a willingness to cooperate in a broader coalition with the Likud, if the latter expresses a desire to do so.

Terrorist gets life for Vienna murders

VIENNA (JTA). — Palestinian Bahij Younis yesterday was sentenced to life imprisonment for inciting the assassination of Vienna city councillor Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship Society, and inciting the attack on the city's Jewish community centre two years ago, when

two people were killed and 20 injured.

He was also found guilty of collecting war materials and with offences against the arms law.

This confirmed the earlier verdict of another court, after a retrial was ordered because the first jury had not been properly recruited.

LAVI AID

(Continued from Page One)
National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane publicly to strengthen U.S.-Israeli strategic ties.

Israeli officials in Washington, aware of these differences within the Reagan administration, said the extent of America's willingness to coordinate strategy with Israel will become clear only during the Reagan-Shamir summit scheduled for later this month.

U.S. officials said Rumsfeld's discussions in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens should be useful in laying the groundwork for their talks with President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. policy makers.

But U.S. officials said Rumsfeld's session in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Assad would probably be even more important, given the latest tensions in U.S.-

Syrian relations. In recent days, Syria has fired at U.S. reconnaissance aircraft flying over Lebanon.

This will be Rumsfeld's introductory venture into Middle East diplomacy. Rumsfeld, who succeeds McFarlane, is a former defence secretary during the Ford administration, and is highly respected here.

U.S. officials, who said Rumsfeld will also visit Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, said it is not yet clear where he stands on the matter of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. Shultz and Weinberger are widely known to have differing views on the matter, with Shultz being more prepared to promote closer ties with Israel.

Weinberger is concerned that any high-visibility military cooperation with Israel might alienate America's friends in the Arab world.

TWO SHOT DEAD

(Continued from Page One)
sitive to the disintegration of the PLO. They are the real victims," he said.

Ben-Eliezer vowed to continue a policy of moderation designed to encourage and deepen dialogue, but he emphasized that the security forces would be firm in putting down any violence.

He repeated his intention of diverting a major part of his development efforts to a programme to resettle and rehabilitate the refugees. Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat has drawn up an ambitious plan to resettle Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, but

it would depend entirely on the mobilization of non-Israeli money and has consequently been stalled.

Last week, Birzeit University acting president Dr. Gabi Baramki was summoned by the Ramallah military government on Wednesday in connection with remarks he made at a university rally on Monday.

A senior military source alleged last night that reports the army had received about Baramki's speech indicated that he had urged the students not to fight each other but rather "to turn their arms against the Zionist enemy."

Baramki said last night that he was held for 12 hours by the Ramallah police. He had been present at the students' rally, called to demonstrate support for Arafat, to ensure that things did not get out of hand, he said. He had also "urged the rival student factions to stay together," he said, referring to tension between supporters of Arafat and supporters of the rebel group, led by Abu Musa.

Some 20 foreign lecturers at the university were informed on Thursday that they have one week to sign a compromise work permit form, which makes clear that support for the PLO is an offence. The lecturers were told that if they do not sign the work permit, they will have to leave the West Bank.

The revised work permit was formulated after months of arduous negotiation between the lecturers, the university and the West Bank civil administration, with all sides trying to avoid a confrontation. Students who had earlier threatened to boycott any lecturer who signed the form recently relented, but the heightened passions brought on by the fighting in Tripoli have revived their objections.



Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper on Friday addresses the 22nd session of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. He told the conference that Israel had increased crop yields 13-fold over three decades. (UPI telephoto)

Argentine opening on disappeared Jews

Argentinian Radical Party secretary-general Adolfo Gas said on Friday that his country's new government, slated to take power next month, would welcome a delegation from Israel to discuss the question of Jews who have disappeared in recent years.

In a telephone interview, Gas told Israel Radio that it is too early to say whether Argentina would con-

tinue to buy arms from Israel. He noted that the Radical Party, which won the recent general election, favours a smaller army and cancellation of conscription.

More than 100 MKs signed an appeal delivered recently to the Argentinian ambassador in Israel, asking for an inquiry into the fate of Jews who disappeared in Argentina under the military junta.

'Ad hoc' recognition for black homeland

EAST LONDON, South Africa (AP). — The president of a black homeland recognized as an independent nation by no one except South Africa said Friday that Israel offered his region "ad hoc recognition" as a state.

Lennox Sebe, president of the tribal area known as Ciskei in the eastern Cape province of South Africa, was speaking after returning from his third visit to Israel in the past year.

After saying he had strengthened "formal ties" with the Jewish state, Sebe was asked if Israel recognized Ciskei as an independent country.

"For the sake of diplomacy, and speaking in parables, I would say it is an ad hoc recognition," Sebe said.

Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem have repeatedly stressed that Israel does not recognize Ciskei.

Britain to return fragment of Spinx's beard to Egypt

LONDON (AP). — Britain plans to return to Egypt a fragment of the Sphinx's beard that has lain mostly out of sight in the British Museum for the past 165 years, a museum spokesman said yesterday.

Geoffrey House, the museum's director of public services said negotiations are under way with Egypt's Culture Ministry for a "long-term loan" of the knee-high chunk of limestone.

"As far as I know, no final agreement has been reached, but negotiations are in progress," House told the Associated Press. He said he knew of no obstacles in arranging the loan.

It was not known when the fragment would be returned or where it would be displayed. However, the London Times said there would be no attempt to reattach it to the

Sphinx, the 372-metre mystical beast that has guarded the pyramids at Giza outside Cairo for nearly 5,000 years.

Egyptian Culture Minister Abdul Hamid Radwan formally requested return of the fragment on a visit to London in February, 1982, but the museum said then it was bound by an act of Parliament to keep its world-famous treasure.

It has given the same reason for denying Greece's request for return of the long-disputed Elgin Marbles, which were originally part of the Parthenon.

House said he did not know why the museum had decided to return the beard fragment, but curators have never considered it an important part of the collection. "The Elgin Marbles are a completely different matter," he said without elaboration.

Rugby champs thrash TA ASA

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — National rugby league pace-setters ASA Tel Aviv yesterday suffered a 24-0 thrashing by visiting Hapoel Yizre'el at their Wingate Institute home ground.

The Tel Avivians went into the match with victories in their first three outings of the 1983/84 season, while Yizre'el started off with a win last week in their quest for a fourth straight championship title.

Exactly half of the Yizre'el points came from the golden boot of full-back Ophir Halvi — one of six soldiers in the kibbutz line-up — who overcame the near gale-force wind to put over two penalties and convert five tries by Peter Yates, Dennis Alexander and Alon Harpaz. Seventeen-year-old Harpaz,

the "baby" of Hapoel Yizre'el XV, is a graduate of the kibbutz youth team and this first try for the senior side came in only his second outing in the national league.

The scheduled fixture between ASA Technion and ASA Jerusalem in Haifa was washed out. A total of seven teams are taking part in the double round-robin series in what is the twelfth season of league competition.

HONEYSTY

Industry and Trade Ministry inspectors last month made 6,000 visits to stores, petrol stations and produce stands throughout the country to check the accuracy of weights and measures, make sure prices were posted and look for overcharging.

JEMAYEL

(Continued from Page One)

In Geneva, meanwhile, the all-party committee charged with working out an "inventory" of proposals concerning the future political structure of Lebanon in advance of the resumed conference, announced on Friday that it had completed its work.

The delegates said they would take the approximately 20-page document to faction leaders for discussion prior to their expected return for a second round of the Geneva conference.

The 14-member committee remained in Geneva when the first round of the conference adjourned

last Friday to give Jemayel time to find new ways of ending Israel's occupation of South Lebanon and restoring Lebanese sovereignty.

"We have narrowed a lot of gaps and we can reach a solution," a Christian delegate said, asking not to be identified. "There were not big differences."

Delegates stressed their consensus was tentative and depended to a large degree on the reactions of faction leaders for its success.

Conference sources said the committee had discussed a series of political reforms aimed at meeting Moslem demands for greater representation.

BASKETBALL WEDDINGS

(Continued from Page One)

sometimes years — before it is granted. However, a Jew can obtain citizenship immediately, under the Law of Return.

With the most sought-after basketball players being neither Israelis nor Jews, local basketball teams have in the past made good use of the Law of Return — by having their imported players undergo conversion to Judaism and immediately afterwards becoming Israeli citizens.

When Rankin and Daly recently produced their certificates of conversion to seek citizenship, the Interior Ministry clerk noticed that

they were signed by a clergyman — known to the ministry as the "basketball rabbi" — who is no longer recognized by Israeli rabbinical authorities. This caused their applications for citizenship under the Law of Return to be frozen.

But Macabi Petah Tikva, anxious to co-opt the two stars — did not give up. They reportedly arranged for the two players to fly to Cyprus and be married to Israeli women. According to Israeli law, civil marriages held abroad are recognized as valid, and a non-Israeli married to an Israeli in such a ceremony is promptly eligible for Israeli citizenship.

Workers ready to fight for government bailout of Ata

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Workers at the ailing Ata textile concern are girding themselves for an "all out battle" with the government if it refuses to bail out the company. Ata works committee chairman Pinhas Groob said last night.

He said the optimistic mood among workers last week — when the government appeared to be on the verge of arranging a \$6 million loan — had been replaced by despondency, bitterness and a demand for action.

This followed Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt's statement that the government would not help the firm unless Ata's shareholders guarantee the proposed loan. Patt also charged that Ata's management has not produced a recovery plan.

Groob said that until now the workers, many of whom have not received their October salaries, have not resorted to the use of threats, but that the situation has changed for the worse.

"There are many veteran workers employed by the company who would not be able to get other jobs if Ata closes, because they are too old," he said. "Obviously they are deeply concerned, as are all the workers, about the future of the company. We will use every means in our power to prevent the company's closure."

Workers, backed by the Haifa Labour Council, are planning to demonstrate at the Knesset tomorrow

unless the government loan is forthcoming.

Ata company secretary Emanuel Solomonov said on Friday that the situation has passed the crisis stage. There is no money to buy further supplies of cotton, and current stocks are sufficient for only a few more days. "We have come to a dead end. I don't know if we will be able to continue our activities after this coming week," he said.

In Tel Aviv on Friday, Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoshua Meshel said that the test of the government's credibility in its talks with the labour federation will be the ability of the Finance and Industry and Trade ministries to prevent Ata's threatened closure.

Meshel discussed the fate of the country's oldest and largest textile mill, and of its 4,000 workers, with Histadrut activists from the Haifa Bay area at the movement's Tel Aviv headquarters.

"The whole Histadrut will battle with all its might against the abominable situation in which the firm's thousands of workers and their families are being held hostage by the owners to apply pressure on the government," Meshel warned.

He demanded that long-term solutions, and not just stop-gap measures, be found for the company's difficulties.

He also said that the special government-Histadrut committee formed last week to solve employment problems be convened immediately to deal with the situation

Zipori: War with Syria not imminent

Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori said on IDF Radio on Friday that he does not believe there will soon be a war with Syria, because that country would not gain from such a conflict.

Syria emerged from the war in Lebanon with an enhanced political position that it would not wish to endanger, Zipori said. He added that the large U.S. naval presence, the strong position of the Israel

Defence Forces in Lebanon and the blow the Syrian Air Force received make the Syrians hesitant about going to war.

Meanwhile, Eliahu Ben-Elimelech, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said in another radio interview on Friday that Israel is "closer to the end of its presence in Lebanon than to the beginning," although he could not see a withdrawal on the "near horizon." (Itim)

UN appeals for halt to Tripoli fighting

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The UN Security Council on Friday issued an appeal for an immediate halt to the fighting between Palestinian forces in northern Lebanon.

The non-binding appeal was made in the form of a consensus read on behalf of all 15 council members by Ambassador Victor Gauci of Malta, the body's president for November. The so-called "presidential statement" adopted behind closed doors without a formal vote, is the weakest form of council action.

Israeli UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum protested against the weak council action, saying, "We have been told by various Arab representatives over the years that when Arabs kill Arabs, this is a family affair and the UN should not become

interested in those events.

"We saw the same pattern year after year...when the 'enlightened' regime of Hafez Assad of Syria has sacred about 20,000 of its own citizens in the city of Hama as razed the old city of Hama to the ground, and this council and the UN remained inactive because this was a family affair," Blum said. He suggested that "this apparently novel doctrine in international relations" might be called the "family doctrine."

The exception to this doctrine, Blum said, occurs when "Arabs are killing Arabs and somehow Israel can be dragged into the picture. On such occasions, he said, the council is galvanized into instant action."

UN again raps Israel reactor raid

By LEON HADAR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
UNITED NATIONS. — The UN General Assembly on Thursday condemned Israel's 1981 attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

For the third consecutive year, the assembly condemned Israel's refusal to adhere to the 1981 Security Council resolution, which called on her to refrain from such acts or threats in the future and to place her nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

It demanded that Israel cease any further threats to Iraqi nuclear in-

stallations and asked the Security Council to consider what measures can be taken to deter Israel.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 123 in favour to two against — Israel and the U.S. — with 12 abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malawi and Paraguay.

Speaking after the vote, Ambassador Yehuda Blum said that Israel does not have a policy of attacking nuclear facilities. He had earlier stated that Israel fully supports international efforts to arrive at an early arrangement regarding the status of nuclear facilities.

Herut anxious about rifts

NEWS BACKGROUND
Sarah Honig

A warning of how bad things could become in Herut without the powerful presence of Menachem Begin was provided by the recent municipal election campaign. Herut candidates ran against each other, causing the Alignment to win in several districts. The local rivalry reflects trouble at the top.

Movement members are anxious about trouble in the party, with the coming competition for cabinet portfolios and the ultimate succession battle. The first Shamir-Levy contest for the succession was just a warning-up bout, it is noted, without all the possible candidates taking part. The party survived the fight remarkably well and the two contenders are obviously cooperating closely.

The resignation of Yoram Aridor as finance minister did not stir up any noticeable sympathy for him in Herut, but his intention to quit his post as chairman of the party secretariat led to passionate pleas that he stay. This is because of fears that any change at the top could trigger an open conflict, which everyone in Herut is now striving to avoid.

In this connection, all power-brokers in Herut are plagued by the same nightmare — that the former prime minister will announce his resignation from the party leadership and from posts such as executive chairman.

Begin has not been active in internal Herut politics since the 1977 elections, which brought the Likud to power. His involvement declined even further over the years. His last move was to postpone indefinitely the party convention originally set for the summer of 1982.

That convention is still the most undesirable development anyone in Herut can imagine today. It is the surest way to fan simmering flames. By its nature, a convention, involving the election of delegates and new central party forums, would mean open competition, which the party, with its internal affairs in flux, could hardly afford.

The Herut leadership prefers a large central committee, whose composition might no longer be representative of the real degree of support which each group enjoys among the rank and file. The party leaders are happy to break from the Herut tradition of scrupulous punctuality in the scheduling of its conventions.

But it is not only the convention which is not meeting. Hardly any other party forum is being summoned, hence the fear that Begin would upset the delicate balance and resign. As long as he is nominal party chief and does not convene the party executive, Aridor cannot formally step down and MK Eitan Livni can quietly fill his place and attend to the routine administrative chores without disrupting the delicate internal party peace.

Herut is clearly a party in waiting. Everyone in the party agrees that the arrangements made hastily after the Begin resignation bombshell were just temporary. The real divi-

sion of power was put off and the first item on the party agenda is the cabinet reshuffle two months away. This would surely be Herut's first real test in its attempts to keep all the pieces together.

When Shamir and Levy competed for the premiership, say the pundits, they reached a tacit agreement whereby the loser would have the pick of any cabinet portfolio he would choose. Shamir, the winner, will be called upon to make good his undertaking as soon as the three-months-of-grace accorded him are over.

He entered the cabinet with a handsome dowry — the foreign affairs portfolio, one of the most prestigious in the cabinet. This is just the portfolio which Levy needs to make a future claim to the party primacy more credible. Anyone who knows Herut from the inside realizes that Levy did not lose because the old Ashkenazi "fighting family" banded against him. Many of his most active supporters were Ashkenazim and some of his most ardent opponents were Sephardim, who noted his lack of experience in any but domestic affairs. He needs the gloss of international politics to further his ambitions.

Shamir knows this and so do other would-be candidates for the premiership. They would clearly wish for a formula that would deny Levy the portfolio. The bitterly warring factions of the torn Liberal Party have already produced two candidates for the Foreign Ministry — Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor. But though Shamir promised to "compensate" the Liberals for their failure to win the Finance Ministry, he is not likely to be able to do it with the Foreign Ministry.

Whatever Shamir does, he is sure to stir a hornet's nest. He will either give the portfolio to the Liberals. Since the Liberals at present are an aggregate of malcontents, passionately engaged in internecine warfare, it can be assumed that Shamir would rather risk some fire from them than foment conflict inside Herut.

Sources close to Levy have been active all last week in circulating reports that the Foreign Ministry has in effect already been awarded their man and that only the official announcement is deferred. Two long meetings last week, between Shamir and Levy, were pointed to as evidence.

But giving away his foreign affairs portfolio would hardly solve Shamir's problems. Levy would vacate his housing portfolio, which would signal a possible four-way race in Herut and the Liberal side would still be open and festering. In the background is the unemployed and increasingly restive Ariel Sharon, whom Shamir said "should not be barred from any future cabinet jobs."

Sharon's active campaigning on behalf of Likud municipal can-

didates in recent weeks and his frequent visits to party branches in stark contrast to others in the Herut leadership have started the alarm bells ringing in Herut. It is feared that Sharon's stomping the campaign trail presages a powerful no-holds-barred bid to return to the central Herut stage.

Thus he may, as a last resort, seek the Housing Ministry. He will, of course, encounter stiff competition from Shamir supporter, Deputy Agriculture Minister Michael Dekel and from Levy's own deputy Moshe Katzar. Another possible competitor is Ronnie Milo, the chief architect of Shamir's victory.

Sharon, far from convinced of his chances to get the housing portfolio, is now energetically spreading rumours of another scenario. After Levy's appointment to the Foreign Ministry, Moda'i would be pacified by getting the economy portfolio, which Ya'acov Meridor is expected to give up in a few weeks.

(This prospect frightens many in Herut, who say the economy ministry would provide Moda'i, with a better-than-ever platform for trouble-making.)

According to this scenario, the Energy Ministry would go to Moda'i's ally, Pessah Grupper, who would vacate the Agriculture Ministry recently awarded him, returning it to Sharon who held it during the first Begin government.

The trouble is that Grupper is reported unwilling to move and the farming lobby prefers him in office. But Shamir would like a safe cabinet niche for Sharon, lest he seek the office of Herut secretariat chairman.

Shamir will have to tread very carefully to avoid the numerous pitfalls in his way. At stake is not just another complex cabinet reshuffle, but the eventual choice of an heir for Begin.

Levy as foreign minister would be emboldened and Sharon may then decide to throw his own hat in the premiership ring. With former chief of staff Rafael Eitan organizing what could be a rival party, Herut cannot afford either to ignore or to antagonize Sharon.

All sides are wooing Defence Minister Moshe Arens, whose party grouping is now also represented in the cabinet by new Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Or. Arens is seen by all as potentially a powerful future candidate himself. He was unable to run the first time around, as he is not a Knesset Member.

The situation is even more complicated by the inability of anyone in the party to gauge anyone else's real strength with the convention so long overdue. In addition, alliances in Herut are very fluid and there are no rigid party-within-a-party divisions.

As long as real disturbances in the internal status quo are avoided, and as long as the convention is delayed, Herut's surface calm can be maintained — unless Begin follows through with more resignations that would bring subterranean tensions surging upwards.



Deputy Prime Minister David Levy on Friday extends condolences in Beit Jann to members of families of Tyre victims. (Israel Sun)

Druse hold ceremonies for victims of Tyre blast

By YOEL DAR
Special to The Jerusalem Post

BEIT JANN. — The Druse community on Friday held memorial ceremonies marking the seventh day since the Tyre blast, in which 12 of the 28 Israeli victims were Druse. The largest memorial ceremony was held in this Western Galilee village, which lost five of its sons in the terrorist attack.

Hundreds of residents congregated in the school courtyard to hear Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, who represented the government.

"The hand that performed the heinous act at Tyre will not be forgiven, the spirit of viciousness will not prevail and our fighters will uphold the policy of destruction," Levy said with emotion.

"The government and the people of Israel bend their heads in respect and we will do our best to be worthy of your sacrifices for the security of our common state," Levy added.

Samir Wahba, a 26-year-old ex-officer who lost his legs in a road accident two years ago, said the local residents feel that the government does not translate its appreciation into development projects to meet their basic demands. Beit Jann has no suitable access road, ex-soldiers

do not have plots of land to build their homes, youth suffers from lack of sports facilities and the local council has to spend a lot of money to rent classrooms for the increasing number of pupils, he said.

Wahba stressed that although 28 local Druse had sacrificed their lives in the security forces since 1948, the government had not yet allocated land for a military cemetery.

From Beit Jann, Levy, accompanied by the commander of the Border Police, Nitzav Pinchas Shahar and Druse MK Amal Naser e-Din, visited 10 Druse and Arab villages by helicopter to convey condolences to 12 Druse and two Arab families.

In Meghar in Lower Galilee, which lost two soldiers in the Tyre attack, hundreds of people, including Moslem and Christian dignitaries, attended a memorial ceremony. Several minutes before Levy's arrival, a local resident spoke out against alleged government neglect of the Druse community. A relative of Samal Salah Muedi, who was killed in the bombing, told him to stop at once, saying "this is not the time and the place to criticize the authorities."

Israel Prize winners for agriculture

Hebrew University professors Aron Bondi and Shlomo Rabikovit are to receive the Israel Prize for Agriculture, it was announced on Friday. The prize will be awarded on Independence Day, next May.

Bondi is being honoured for his long-term research in animal nutrition, and especially on local plants which serve as animal food. Born in Austria in 1906, he was educated in Vienna and Berlin, and came here in 1934 to work at what was to become the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot.

A full professor since 1961, he has published 140 research works, some in collaboration with colleagues, on the nutrition of animals raised in Israeli farms — cattle, sheep, goats, fowl and fish. He became a profes-



Prof. Bondi and Rabikovit, sor emeritus in 1974.

Rabikovit was born in Russia in 1899, where he began his education, coming here in 1920, where he first settled at Kvatut Ben-Shimon. He then worked at the experiment agricultural station in Tel Aviv until 1929, and served as a senior researcher at the Volcani Institute in Rehovot until 1942. After that, he became a senior lecturer at the Hebrew University, becoming a full professor in 1957.

Since retiring in 1967, he has continued to engage in research, and is the author of two books on the properties of the country's soil.

Trail of soap leads to theft suspects

Jerusalem police tracked down a gang of five suspected burglars on Friday by following a trail of spilled detergent through the city's streets.

Police said they heard that large amounts of stolen grocery goods had been moved recently to the

German Colony and unloaded on Rehov Emek Refaim. On that street, they found a trail of spilt detergent powder and followed it to a flat, where they found five men with stacks of allegedly stolen goods. All five were arrested.

91 Jews emigrated from USSR in October

GENEVA (AP). — Ninety-one Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union in October, the second lowest monthly total this year.

The Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said on Friday that 55 of the arrivals at the Vienna transit centre proceeded to Israel,

while the others chose new homes in overseas countries.

During the first 10 months of the year, the committee registered 1,166 Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union, compared with 2,700 last year.

Egypt reliable oil supplier, says Israel's fuel chief

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Relations between the Israel and Egypt fuel authorities are more than satisfactory, Fuel Commissioner Shimon Gilboa told the Haifa Engineers Club on Friday.

He expressed confidence in the Egyptians as reliable fuel suppliers and said Israel is an important client for them. Nevertheless, he said, Israel had learned from experience not to put all its faith in one supplier.

Gilboa referred to the crisis in December 1978, when Israel's main supplier, Iran, suddenly cut oil ship-

ments. Israeli officials went to Iran confident of getting oil, but instead returned with empty promises.

Despite the recent hefty price rises, petrol consumption in Israel had still not fallen, he noted. In the last two years consumption had risen by between 8 and 9 per cent each year.

The big price difference between the newly introduced 96 octane petrol and 91 octane had resulted in more drivers switching to the cheaper fuel, he said. Some motorists, however, are still using 96 octane although they do not need to.

Must concentrate on exports, says leading industrialist

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The industrialists now have no quarrel with the Treasury about how to save the economy, said Manufacturers' Association chairman Eli Hurwitz here on Friday, but they would like to see the Finance Ministry act faster. Hurwitz was speaking to the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club.

Hurwitz said that the Treasury should already be publishing its plan for reviving industry, and in particular details about encouraging exports. Paying tribute to the abilities of the new finance minister, Hurwitz said that this did not mean the economic situation should be "whitewashed."

It is important to restore confidence in the stock exchange, he said, but even more important to adopt an aggressive exports policy to start closing the trade gap. A policy that encouraged exports and cut down on domestic consumption

would not even cause major unemployment, suggested the chairman, as manpower would be redirected to export industries. An improvement in the balance of trade would also bring down inflation, he said.

Hurwitz called for a real cut in the government budget, which he said would cool domestic demand and facilitate the transfer of manpower to the productive sector. He called for a reordering of priorities and suggested that defence-related research and development should not be at the expense of industrial R&D.

If sufficient resources are directed to industrial research, said Hurwitz, Israel would be able to take pride in products equivalent to the Gabriel missile, but in the civilian sector. Only some \$40 million annually are invested in industrial research, he noted, compared to hundreds of millions for defence.

Israel blamed for foiling peace bid

ROSH HANIKRA. — A moderate Palestinian has accused the Israeli authorities of deliberately foiling the efforts of his supporters to persuade West Bank representatives to enter into direct negotiations with Israel to find a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Addressing members of Kibbutz Rosh Hanikra, on the Lebanese border, Mohammed Naser from Hebron, a former Village League leader, said yesterday that the con-

flict between Yasser Arafat and the PLO dissidents has released many people in the West Bank of the fear of PLO retribution if they negotiate with Israel.

But the Israeli administration refuses to allow moderate organizations to exploit this golden opportunity for achieving peaceful solutions, he said. "In such a case we have to put the blame on the Israeli government," said Naser.

Tourist saves kitten from Kinneret

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — A U.S. tourist, sailing on a Lake Kinneret cruise on Thursday, jumped fully clothed into the water to rescue a kitten he saw fall overboard.

Two days previously, a cat had made her home on the ship and given birth to a litter of kittens. During the cruise, when all the

other passengers were busy viewing the coast and the Golan Heights, the man saw one of them fall into the water.

Dressed in a suit and tie, with documents and money in his pockets, the tourist jumped overboard and swam against the waves, eventually reaching the kitten. The ship came about and pulled kitten and rescuer safely from the water.

Set record straight, tourist media told

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir last night told the largest gathering of North American tourism journalists ever held in Israel that they have the opportunity to give their readers an accurate picture of life here.

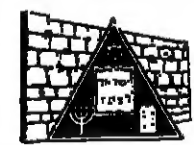
"The media in the U.S. distorts life in Israel and now you have the opportunity to show that life in Israel is peaceful," Sharir told the gathering of 425 print and broadcast journalists from the U.S. and Canada. "Security in Israeli cities is greater than it is on the streets of cities in the U.S.," Sharir said.

The Tourism Ministry has

organized lectures and special pre-requested tours for the journalists, who will be here for 10 days. As well, it has provided a fleet of vehicles to take them around the country. (Itim)

Oil fire in Red Sea brought under control

CAIRO (AP). — Fire-fighting experts of the Egyptian Gulf Petroleum Company have brought under control a blaze which broke out at dawn Saturday on an oil rig 52 nautical miles off the Red Sea coast, oil sources said.



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Italy seeks to defer U.S. missile schedule

ROME (AP). — Premier Bettino Craxi has sent U.S. President Ronald Reagan a letter suggesting that NATO suspend deployment of a portion of U.S. nuclear missiles earmarked for Western Europe, to allow the continuation of arms limitation talks, Italian newspapers said yesterday.

The Socialist Premier's office confirmed that a letter dealing with missiles was sent, but would not disclose its exact contents.

"The only information we have is that the letter refers to the Geneva arms negotiations between U.S. and Soviet negotiators and to medium-range nuclear missiles," said a spokesman for Craxi's office.

NATO plans to install 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five West European nations if U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva fail to reach an accord. Italy has been a firm supporter of NATO plans.

U.S. officials say that in the absence of an accord, some of the missiles will be deployed by the end of this year.

Rome's daily newspapers, including *La Stampa* of Turin, and *La Repubblica* of Rome, citing unidentified sources, said Craxi's letter outlined a plan to deploy only a small portion of the missiles until the Geneva talks have ended, leaving the way for a resumption of the negotiations if no accord is immediately reached.

Under Craxi's plan, Italy and West Germany would deploy the first installment of about 16 missiles each, the papers quoted sources as saying.

The second installment, which would represent the major share of the nuclear weapons, would not be

sent unless U.S. and Soviet negotiators fail to reach an accord at a future round of talks in Geneva, the sources were quoted as saying.

If Geneva negotiators reach an accord, Italy would try to have its NATO missiles sent back to the U.S., according to the sources.

If no accord is reached in a new round of talks at Geneva, the NATO deployment plan would proceed as previously scheduled, with all five West European countries installing the nuclear-tipped missiles by 1986, the sources were quoted as saying.

In England, meanwhile, police on horseback, in cars and on foot patrolled outside the U.S. Air Force base in Greenham Common yesterday as a transport jet shuttled in more equipment for Europe's first nuclear cruise missiles.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said the U.S. *Galaxy* transport — the 12th to arrive at the base 80km. west of London in the past two weeks — was carrying two missile launchers. A U.S. Air Force spokesman would neither confirm nor deny the report.

In Bucharest yesterday, some 30,000 young Rumanians protested against nuclear weapons amid unconfirmed reports that the Soviet Union has been pressing Rumania to accept deployment of Soviet missiles on its territory if U.S.-Soviet talks fail.

The two-hour peaceful demonstration concluded by a call on both East and West to curb missiles in Europe. Contrary to similar events held elsewhere in the Soviet bloc, the rally had no anti-American overtones, and stressed the need for all-out disarmament.

Soviets reject U.S. protest on microwaves at embassy

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday rejected an American protest that accused the Soviets of beaming microwaves at the U.S. Embassy compound this summer and fall.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman disclosed the American protest on Thursday and said the harmless, low-level beams had been detected in the period between July 14 and October 19.

"It was very low-level and couldn't possibly have been considered a health hazard, but it is the principle I'm concerned with," Hartman told American reporters a day after the protest was delivered.

An official TASS news agency account of the Soviet rejection of the complaint said what the Americans took for microwaves were actually a "certain electromagnetic field that is probably being recorded in the embassy as a result of the work of industrial enterprises which are located in Moscow... the level of the field is much lower than the norms acceptable in the USSR just as in the U.S. and presents no health hazard."

TASS accused the Americans of inventing the microwave issue several years back "artificially for the purpose of introducing complications in Soviet-U.S. relations."



Britain's Queen Elizabeth on Friday walks surrounded by security men in Kenya after laying a wreath at the tomb of former Kenyan president Jomo Kenyatta, during her four-day state visit to the East African country. (UPI telephoto)

Opposition leaders arrested in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD. — Pakistani police yesterday arrested a number of opposition politicians and lawyers and used tear gas and baton charges to break up anti-government rallies during a day of protest against martial law, opposition sources said.

The rallies were designed to pay homage to people killed during 13 weeks of a civil disobedience campaign by the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of nine banned political parties.

MRD acting secretary-general Malik Mohammed Kasim and two other politicians were arrested in the Punjab provincial capital of Lahore, where police also prevented several hundred lawyers

from participating in a protest march by sealing them inside the high court premises, the sources said.

Police used tear gas and baton charges to break up anti-government rallies in the Sind province capital of Karachi and another Sind town, Sukkur, arresting at least 35 people there, the sources said.

The government says more than 60 people have died in the clashes between the protesters and security forces during the campaign, which has been most strong in Sind, the home province of executed former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. But the opposition puts the death toll at several hundred.

Meanwhile authorities in Sind have extended 90-day detention orders for about a dozen MRD leaders, jail officials in Karachi said. Among those being kept under martial law orders are MRD's secretary-general and assistant secretary-general, as well as Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Sind president of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, the main force in the MRD.

Officials would not give an exact figure for arrests, although the government earlier admitted to 4,691 arrests since the MRD launched its national civil disobedience campaign. That figure is contested by Zia's political foes, who put it at nearer to 8,000. (Reuters, AP)

Irish police seek ransom for racehorse

DUBLIN (AP). — Irish police on Friday sought to recover 80,000 Irish pounds (\$104,000) they say was handed over to a policeman claiming to be the go-between in a ransom demand for the return of Shergar, a \$13 million racehorse stolen at gunpoint from a stud farm nine months ago.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Dublin confirmed that a four-man team of senior detectives is investigating the apparent fraud, but he declined to give any other details. The investigation is the latest twist in the unsolved mystery of what happened to the champion racehorse that vanished February 8.

A senior police source said the money was handed over in July to a police officer who claimed he was acting as a mediator between the horse-nappers and the stallion's

owners, a 34-man syndicate led by the Aga Khan.

The source said the officer, who was not named, claimed the money was stolen from the trunk of a car after it was handed over by the horse's veterinary surgeon, Stan Cosgrove.

Cosgrove was quoted by *The Irish Times* as denying he had handed over any money in connection with Shergar. He said, without elaboration: "This is a fairy tale. There may have been mention of some money that was supposed to get the horse back, but that was as far as it went. No money was ever handed over. I didn't pay any sum out."

Police confirmed they have questioned Cosgrove twice since Shergar was stolen by at least four gunmen in County Kildare.

Missionary murdered in Zimbabwe

HARARE (AP). — The first missionary killed in Zimbabwe since the war for black rule ended more than three years ago was murdered by dissidents Thursday evening, the government said yesterday.

Roman Catholic Brother Matthias Suterluey, 49, was abducted and killed in Zimbabwe's troubled southeast Matabeleland province, a

government spokesman announced. He did not have information on how the killing was discovered.

The government official uses the word dissidents to describe anti-government ex-guerrillas loyal to opposition leader Joshua Nkomo and his Zimbabwe African People's Union Party.

Mozambican troops free 5 Soviets

LISBON (AP). — Mozambican government troops have freed five Soviet technicians captured by rebel guerrillas in northern Zambezia province last summer, according to a report published here yesterday.

The report, carried by the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal from Maputo, the Mozambican capital, quoted diplomatic sources as saying the five Soviets captured August 21 at the Mogrua

mining complex were rescued from a band of Mozambican National Resistance fighters during the week. The report did not say where the Soviets were freed, nor did it identify them.

The Soviets were among 24 captured at the mining complex, 900 kilometres north of Maputo, in a raid in which two Soviets and two Mozambican militia members were killed. The report made no mention of the other 19 captives.

Nicaragua fears incursion in U.S.-Honduran exercise

MEXICO CITY (AP). — Intensified land exercises involving American troops in Honduras, due to begin this week, have prompted Nicaragua to accuse the U.S. of planning an invasion of that country.

Claiming that this is "one of the countries of the world most threatened by a military power called the United States of America," Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's leftist junta, added: "We have been expecting a North American invasion for several days."

He spoke as the Pentagon announced an amphibious landing drill of 800 marines in Honduras for November 18.

"We do not fool ourselves into thinking that we are going to defeat a U.S. military intervention in the short term," Ortega went on, "but we have confidence, assurance, that the Nicaraguan people will defeat it in the medium term," he said Thursday.

day night in Mexico City after a quick meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

Ortega repeated the accusation in Caracas, where he travelled on Friday morning for a quick session of talks with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. He was also expected to visit Colombia and Panama later in the day.

The four Latin American countries, known as the Contadora Group, have been trying to restore peace between Nicaragua and its neighbours with a proposal to demilitarize Central America. Their four foreign ministers plan to meet with the five Central American foreign ministers in Washington next week.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Richard Stone, who concluded a fourth trip through the region on Thursday, emphasized that the U.S. strongly supports the Contadora effort.

More troops leave Grenada as \$3m. U.S. aid plan begins

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (AP). — The U.S. Army on Friday pulled another 700 troops out of Grenada, lowering the total to 2,300, as Grenadian and U.S. foreign aid officials put their signatures to the first part of a \$3 million emergency reconstruction aid programme.

U.S. and Grenadian officials signed a road-repair agreement that starts off a \$3m. programme of aid, one-third of which is to be spent on health.

Ted Morse, deputy director of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission in nearby Barbados, said the package was intended only for immediate reconstruction, and that officials are still looking at the island's long-term needs to determine what other aid is needed.

The aid package will provide: \$1m. for health projects, an area in

which the departure of Cuban doctors, who formerly staffed popular rural health centres, has left a gap; \$535,000 for electric power projects; \$570,000 for water supply projects; and \$185,000 for education.

A U.S. official, speaking anonymously, said it is very possible that Peace Corps volunteers would be brought in for up to nine months to fill the jobs of 32 secondary school teachers from what he called "the East Bloc."

East Bloc aid to Grenada had totalled between \$15m. and \$20m. with most of the total going to build a controversial airport, which many Grenadians think necessary for tourism, but which the Reagan administration said had military potential. U.S. officials have refused to say whether they plan aid to finish the airport.

Polish government to consult public on higher food prices

WARSAW (Reuters). — The Polish government yesterday unveiled proposals for food price increases but, to forestall unrest, said people could choose how they would be implemented.

It said Poles could decide between two lists, one of which would bring bigger increases cushioned by higher subsidies for low-paid people. The new prices are to come into force on January 1.

The announcement said basic foods would rise by between 10 and 15 per cent, but the cost of butter would increase 40 per cent and chicken by up to 70 per cent.

Previous attempts to raise the price of heavily-subsidized food in Poland have provoked violence. In 1980, they brought strikes and political turmoil leading to the formation of the now-banned Solidarity free trade union.

Informed sources said this time the government was determined to secure advance popular acceptance

of the need to lessen the burden of cheap food on the economy.

The proposals are to be put directly to workers through the new trade unions, which have replaced Solidarity, and people will also be encouraged to write to the press and the government price office with their views.

On Friday more than 3,000 supporters of Solidarity staged an unauthorized demonstration in Warsaw after a Roman Catholic mass marking Poland's pre-war national day. Riot police turned back those attempting to march to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

FALKLANDS. — A poll published in London on Friday showed nearly two-thirds of Britons now want Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to start negotiations with Argentina over the future of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

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A Debate: Costs and Benefits of a Military Operation

After Grenada, Could There Be a Next Time and Place?

As the political debate on Grenada continued last week, *The Week in Review* asked two members of Congress with opposing views to discuss the implications. Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, and Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, a Republican member of the corresponding subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, talked with Steven V. Roberts of *The New York Times* Washington bureau and Milt Freudenheim, a *Review* editor. Excerpts follow.

QUESTION: After Grenada will it be easier for a President to use force?

Representative Hyde: More difficult. The world reaction was largely negative. Every exercise like this always has to be circumscribed by time and goal limitations, although the message certainly is that the United States is capable and has the will to use force in an appropriate situation.

Senator Tsongas: There's no question this is a plus for the President in domestic politics. And most of the people who made this decision feel they made the right decision — (that) they sent a message to the Soviets and Cubans. The arguments against would be — the evacuation rationale is less likely to be as convenient in the next case; as the details and misinformation are brought out, the invasion will look less attractive, and most important, you're not likely to find another tiny island willing to give you such an easy opponent.

Mr. Hyde: We were confronted with a situation involving real human beings, many of whom I met at the Rose Garden the other day, and a Governor General who got a message out that they were in serious trouble. Our response was decisive and effective, but I don't see it as a pattern repeating itself. As for erroneous information, every operation has its share. But the interviews with citizens of Grenada and the people who were evacuated make the President's operation look very good.

Mr. Tsongas: Why was the press kept out? It was all right for the press to land in Normandy (in World War II), where there was enormous danger.

Mr. Hyde: For the same reason the press was kept out of the Iranian operation to rescue the hostages. If you're an assault commander, your first responsibility is the safety of your troops and the success of the operation. To have to divert your attention to the press would certainly interfere.

Mr. Tsongas: You can take the national security argument to the point where you have no free press.

Q: Do you agree with House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill's latest statements, notably that the threat to the students justified the invasion after all?

Mr. Tsongas: Any President faced with the threat to his citizenry has an obligation to react. As to the larger issue of whether the United States is going to be in the business of changing governments through military intervention, I agree with the Speaker that it would be "hell on earth" and certainly would not have bipartisan support.

Grenada Versus Afghanistan?

Q: What price have we paid with our allies?

Mr. Hyde: There's a price. The failure of our allies to support us is a bitter lesson, particularly Margaret Thatcher in view of our support for her adventure in the Falklands.

Mr. Tsongas: Chapter 18 of the Organization of American States Charter, which calls for nonintervention, has been violated. And from the European perspective, Grenada is nickel-and-dime stuff compared to Euromissiles. We give the anti-Euromissile constituency (in Europe) a major issue. Also, when you are on the losing side of a 108-to-9 vote in the United Nations, you've got serious problems. As the author of the resolution to support the Afghan rebels, I can tell you this kind of venture makes that effort all the more difficult to sell.

Mr. Hyde: Are you comparing Grenada with Afghanistan? These six countries in the eastern Caribbean (Grenada's neighbors) have no army; the United States



American troops in Grenada.

Representative Henry J. Hyde

Senator Paul E. Tsongas

Byline / Randy Taylor; The New York Times / George Tamas

is the only country that has the ability to withstand a subversive takeover of the island. The only legal authority smuggles a message out for help. To even compare that to the obscene invasion of Afghanistan with Soviet troops who are there to impose tyranny is really reaching.

Mr. Tsongas: There are clearly distinctions. But to take the position that the world community will see no similarities is wishful thinking. I spent a year in the West Indies; I know some of these islands reasonably well. The argument that somehow it was going to be a major threat to the United States really just stretches believability.

Mr. Hyde: The entire Government was put up against the wall and assassinated; there was lawlessness and fear and a shoot-on-sight curfew. We had 1,000 Americans present and we got a plea from the Governor General.

Mr. Tsongas: The purpose was only evacuation?

Mr. Hyde: No, it was evacuation plus responding, as the only legitimate, effective authority, to the call of the Governor General. If you think the cause of human rights and freedom is advanced by another Cuban-Soviet base in the south Caribbean, then we don't look at these things alike.

Mr. Tsongas: Wherever there is going to be a significant increase in Cuban influence, the United States has a military option?

Mr. Hyde: No, or we'd go right into Cuba. . . .

Mr. Tsongas: Let's take Nicaragua. Nicaragua has an airport, too. Cuban construction workers, the military presence, Marxism, military capability — you can say the same about Nicaragua. Are we going to take on Nicaragua? I tell you, as someone who was there in August, if you go into Nicaragua, you're going to get all these 12-, 13-, 14-year-old students taking up arms to fight the United States.

Mr. Hyde: Except the Contras, on the other side.

Mr. Tsongas: The Contras are an insignificant proportion of the population.

Q: Is there a real threat to Nicaragua?

Mr. Hyde: The differences are profound. Nicaragua is surrounded by countries that have a military establishment — Honduras, El Salvador. In the eastern Caribbean, nobody has military capability. The likelihood of invading Nicaragua to protect Honduras and El Salvador is minimal.

Mr. Tsongas: That is in sharp contrast to the arguments I've been hearing from the Administration in the Foreign Relations Committee — (that) Nicaragua has a force disproportionate to its population and its neighbors.

Q: In terms of the War Powers Act, Grenada, Lebanon, what lessons can we draw about Congress's role?

Mr. Hyde: I don't think the President can initiate, nor follow through on, any substantial foreign policy undertaking without the support of Congress. That includes both parties.

Mr. Tsongas: On Grenada, Congress has been passive and low-profile — a direct result of the fact that the invasion was popular.

Q: Should Congress be more aggressive?

Mr. Tsongas: If you are going to have a Foreign Relations Committee worthy of the name, and it's going to live up to the stature of its predecessors — which is not the case — Congress is going to have to be an active participant. There should be hearings, issues brought out. When one looks back on the three years of the Administration, the invasion of Grenada would be the single most significant foreign policy success — at least to date — which speaks volumes about the difficulty we're in.

Mr. Hyde: That's a little unfair. President Reagan found the world in the condition it was in; foreign policy successes are not within the control of the White House. You have events, you try to control events.

Q: The Harris Poll last week showed people worried, 54 percent to 39 percent, that President Reagan might get us into a war. Are there political risks in Grenada?

Mr. Hyde: It will be portrayed by the Democratic National Committee as a further example of macho. But most Americans understand what was at stake (and) admire somebody who isn't paralyzed by inaction. On bal-

ance, it will be a plus. Decisiveness, the will to act on behalf of freedom, should not hurt.

Mr. Tsongas: I would agree that people instinctively are drawn toward someone who exhibits strength and decisiveness. The question is whether that is balanced with an equal perception of someone who is willing to take a risk for peace and believes in the diplomatic process. If you look at the Euromissile issue, you had a commitment to the dual track: Put the missiles in and negotiate. There's no question this President is as tough as anybody you're going to get elected. The question in people's minds is the other half of the equation. To go through one's entire first term and never meet a Soviet leader is not the kind of thing the average American can quite understand.

Congress and Public Opinion

Mr. Hyde: These meetings don't necessarily solve anything. (Mr. Reagan) will meet if there's something to talk about. This has to be settled on a lower level so the chiefs of state can talk about something other than just balance a teacup. Risks for peace have been taken by this President. We have made four different proposals on arms control, all rejected by the Soviet Union.

Q: Can Congress stand up when a President is doing something the country is excited about and likes?

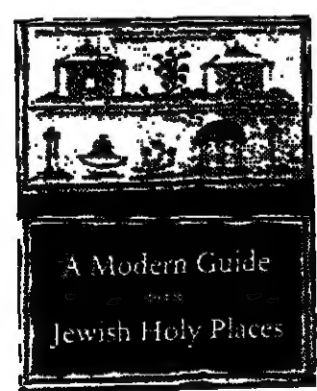
Mr. Tsongas: The ideal is that Congress is a counterbalance, that we introduce a process of deliberation. The fact is, we are a Presidential system. Go back and look at Vietnam, Watergate. Congress is unfortunately a reflector of public opinion.

Mr. Hyde: Why unfortunately?

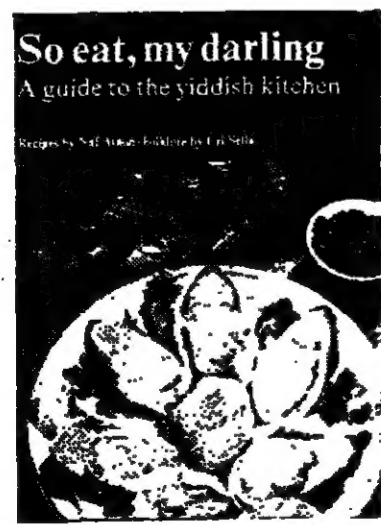
Mr. Tsongas: Because principle and public opinion may be in conflict. What you get from the Congress is basically what you get out of (pollsters) Lou Harris and George Gallup.

Mr. Hyde: I agree largely with Paul on that. You have a diffusion of authority. You've got a hundred Senators, 435 House members; they can share the blame and the responsibility. You've got one President.

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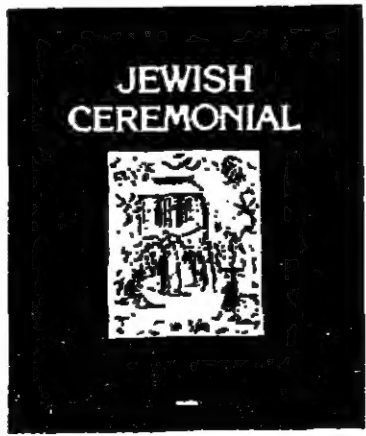
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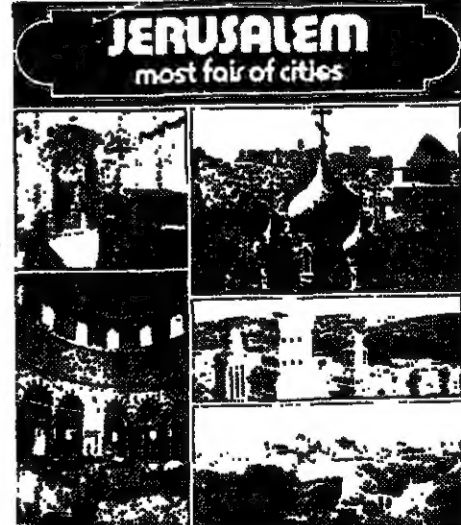
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The Nation

Political Change On the Air and In the Wind

In ruling that radio and television broadcasters may stage political debates between some candidates without giving equal time to all, deregulators on the Federal Communications Commission won one last week. So may have some contenders.

Critics of the change in the eight-year-old policy said the public interest would be better served by leaving the debate sponsorship to nonpartisan, nonprofit groups, such as the League of Women Voters. But long-time political observers noted that for television particularly, show business is good business. The effect of characterizing political debates as "on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events" and thus exempt from the equal time provision of the Communications Act, they said, might mean more debates actually aired, especially in hot local races.

Referendum Outcomes

Referendum results across the country last week gave some clues to what next year's debates might be arguing about. For one thing, the tax-and-spending revolt seems to be losing steam. Ohio's voters rejected ballot initiatives that would have repealed a recent 90 percent increase in the state income tax and would have made it harder for their taxes to be raised in the future. A \$1.25 billion transportation bond issue billed as a "Rebuild New York" measure passed. (More on results in the Region, page 6.) Rhode Islanders passed \$68.6 million in bonds for state prison renovation and road and bridge replacement. (St. Louis, however, rejected a \$63.5 million bond issue ordered by a Federal judge to help finance desegregation.)

Development and the environment seems a perpetual good bet for debate. In Rancho Mirage, Calif., a ballot issue that would have blocked a hotel and residential complex near the resort failed. In San Francisco, a limit on the growth of high-rises didn't pass (a proposition to enforce no-smoking areas in offices did). In the university city of Cambridge, Mass., a measure outlawing work and research on nuclear weapons failed. And in Maine, heavy advertising by hunters' associations overcame sentiment for the "state animal." By a 3 to 2 margin, voters decided the moose was still fair game.

Decision Time At Greyhound

Greyhound Lines has had nobody to leave the driving to since Nov. 2, but company officials said last week that would change soon whether or not striking workers returned. Representatives of the 12,000 strikers, 7,500 of them drivers, vowed not to accept the company's latest offer, even though Greyhound announced plans to begin hiring replacements from among the 45,000 people who have applied for their jobs.

As in other recent labor disputes, the issue was give-backs, which the company said were necessary because of increased competition from other bus lines and discount airlines. The Amalgamated Transit Union rejected a package including a 9.5 percent wage cut and a 5 percent increase in employee contributions to pension plans, characterizing the offer as a 20 percent to 25 percent decrease in wages and benefits.

Greyhound officials said "several hundred" strikers had already returned to work (the union said fewer than 100 had). Those remaining on strike tomorrow would be dismissed.

and some intercity bus operations would be restored this week, the company said. Greyhound's incentive to try to operate without union members was clear. Its main competitor, Trailways Lines, said its business had risen so sharply since the strike that it had to recall 500 furloughed employees to handle the increase.

Rite of Passage, Right on Cue

On Capitol Hill, tradition can often be all. Last week, it almost was.

Arguments over token deficit-reduction schemes continued long past a midnight deadline, complete with passionate debate over Federal workers using their health benefits for abortions. Eventually, pro-choice forces gave in, but not before a stop-gap spending bill to fund agencies and departments lacking regular ap-

propriations expired and the Government was pushed into technical shutdown for a couple of days. As he regularly has, President Reagan won on his defense build-up. As it regularly does, the dairy lobby triumphed. Only in the matters of telephone deregulation and fees (see box at right) and the composition and independence of the Civil Rights Commission was there some stab at honoring the new.

Under an agreement reached near midnight Thursday, a new eight-member rights commission — half appointed by the President, half by Congress — would replace the six-commissioner White House-appointed agency created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The President's authority to remove commissioners would be limited. The White House rejected a similar proposal a month ago. It agreed this time around because civil rights lobbyists, armed with anger at President Reagan's firing of commissioners critical of his policies, had rounded up enough

votes for a panel over which Congress alone would have authority.

The dairy lobby expressed its clout in the House. A bill that would not only reduce milk price supports, as Administration budget cutters wanted, but would for the first time pay dairies for not producing milk, passed, 325 to 91. The Senate approved production funds for the MX missile, 56 to 37, then moved on to the new nerve gas weapons the President wants. For the second time, Vice President Bush cast the deciding vote, after an assist from New York Republican Alfonse D'Amato, who switched his vote to enable the tie that Mr. Bush broke.

Attack on the Capital

The fact that some people are violently opposed to American foreign policy was brought uncomfortably close to home late one night last week when a bomb exploded outside the Senate Democratic leader's Capitol office.

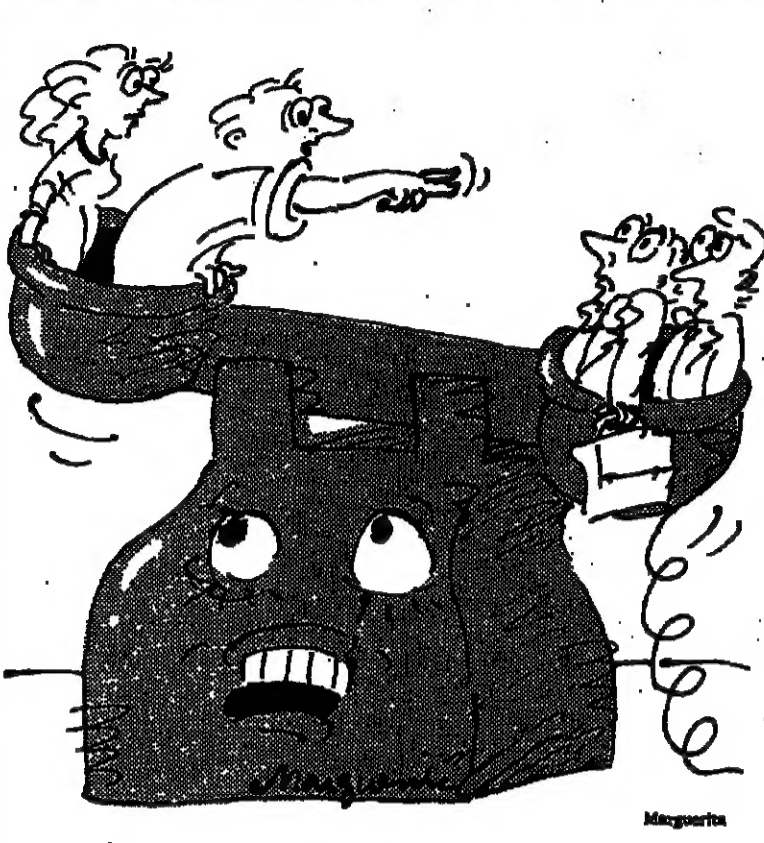
Responsibility for the explosion,

which caused no injuries but ripped the outer doors off Virginia Senator Robert C. Byrd's office and damaged furniture and portraits, was claimed by a group calling itself the Armed Resistance Unit. It said it was protesting American military presence in Lebanon and Grenada. A group using the same name took credit for bombing the National War College building in April, and investigators said similar devices had been used in 10 or 11 bombings of Federal facilities since 1981.

Congress responded the next day by approving measures to tighten Capitol security. Entrances open to the public were reduced from 10 to 4 and metal detectors already in place were calibrated for greater sensitivity. In addition, Capitol police instituted more thorough searches of visitors and their parcels.

Caroline Rand Herron,
Carlyle C. Douglas
and Michael Wright

How A.T.&T. Lost the Fight Over Long-Distance Access Fees



WASHINGTON
The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has long been considered the country's most powerful corporate lobby.

The world's largest company could easily dispatch thousands of middle-level executives, who live and work in nearly every Congressional district, to knock on doors in Washington. With a touch of its computer, Ma Bell could ask 3.2 million stockholders to write their legislators, some of whom were influenced by a subtle and rarely articulated concern about bucking A.T.&T. Politicians have a particular need for good communications.

Last week, the House shoved the locomotive off the track. It approved, 264 to 142, a bill forbidding the Federal Communications Commission from imposing a monthly fee on every telephone for "access" to long-distance service. The Senate is expected to pass a similar bill.

What happened?
In the past, long-distance revenues have helped pay for local service. A.T.&T. argued the fee was necessary to promote competition after the deregulation resulting from an antitrust settlement with the Govern-

ment. Another effect of the settlement is that on Jan. 1, A.T.&T.'s local operating companies will be organized into seven separate regional corporations. "Their hearts weren't in it this time," said one lawmaker of the soon-to-be-transferred executives.

By accepting a provision protecting employment rights of workers leaving A.T.&T. for the regional companies, backers of the bill neutralized the million-member Communications Workers of America. As Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, put it, "In the past, for a Democrat, it was awfully hard to vote for a bill when both the management and the union came in and argued against it."

Intense lobbying by a broad coalition of senior-citizen and consumer groups was guaranteed when sponsors of the bill agreed to add a provision setting up mechanisms for financing citizen intervention in state and Federal telephone proceedings.

Competitor long-distance companies such as Sprint joined up because of a provision that they would not have to pay the same access fees as A.T.&T. until they get the same access to the long-distance market.

—DAVID BURNHAM

Black and Female Candidates Fared Well Last Week

Democrats See Strength in Local Numbers

By HOWELL RAINES

WASHINGTON — Although the Republicans came out of last week's elections with their Senate majority intact, the Democrats could claim to see brighter signs for the future in other returns from a mixed bag of local, state and Congressional contests. The results suggested, Democrats said, that their "three-legged strategy" for 1984 is a sound one. According to Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, the three legs of the tripod supporting the party's hopes are: 1) increased voter turnout; 2) a revitalized coalition of big voter groups such as minorities and women; and 3) a massive effort by Democratic volunteers to offset the Republican advantage in money.

Turnout and coalition-voting worked together to give the Democrats' black and female candidates impressive victories last week. Martha Layne Collins won election as Governor of Kentucky, a state where four of the eight constitutional offices are now held by women. The reelection victories of Mayors Kathy Whitmire of Houston and Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco were cited by national party leaders as evidence of the vote-getting ability of female candidates in Sunbelt states. Heavy black turnout and significant crossover voting by white Democrats were key factors in the elections of W. Wilson Goode of Philadelphia and Harvey B. Gantt of Charlotte, N.C., as the first black mayors of their cities.

As for the third leg of the tripod, Democrats used door-to-door canvassing and telephone banks to turn back the Republicans' expensive television advertising campaign aimed at gaining control of the New Jersey

Legislature. The outcome showed, said Mrs. Lewis, that Democrats can win with "people power — using bodies instead of dollars."

In Washington state, however, former Gov. Daniel J. Evans, a Republican, had both bodies and dollars on his side as he beat Representative Mike Lowry, a liberal Democrat, to win the right to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Democrat. Since Mr. Lowry tried to make the election a referendum on President Reagan's policies and popularity, Frank Fahrenkopf, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that the President's party had won the only 1983 election that had any real bearing on the 1984 contests for the White House and the Senate. Mr. Evans's election did preserve the Republicans' 55-to-45 edge in the Senate. But Democrats pointed out that on his way to victory, Mr. Evans shunned Mr. Reagan's offer to campaign for him.

The Jackson Threat

The mayoral contests involving black candidates were noteworthy for their lack of the racial animosity stirred last spring when Harold Washington became Chicago's first black mayor. National Democratic leaders, who plan to register three million new black voters by the 1984 election, are hoping the spirit of harmony will continue through the mayoral runoff in Boston this Tuesday. One analyst said the city "will have turned a corner on race" if the black candidate, Melvin H. King, gets a quarter of the white vote against a white opponent, Raymond L. Flynn, who is leading in the polls.

But even as Democrats were citing the mayoral contests as models of biracial coalition voting, the party's black Presidential candidate, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, raised anew a threat to that coalition. In Washington last week, Mr. Jackson attacked party rules for selection of convention delegates that, he said, discriminate in favor of the white candidates. The threat, first voiced in his fiery announcement speech two weeks ago, is that he will use his campaign for the nomination to question the

Democratic Party's commitment to racial justice.

An ominous sign for Mr. Reagan was the strong tide of Democratic loyalty in the Southern states. Earlier this month, Louisiana voters turned out David Treen, an incumbent Republican Governor who, like Mr. Evans, declined a campaign visit from Mr. Reagan. In Mississippi, Bill Allain won the governorship despite a Republican effort to portray him as a homosexual. In Georgia, George "Buddy" Darden won the Congressional seat formerly held by Larry McDonald, who died in the Soviet downing of KAL 007. beat Mr. McDonald's widow, Kathryn, a former Republican who, although nominally a Democrat, stood closer to Mr. Reagan than to her own party.

In winning so convincingly, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Whitmire and Mrs. Feinstein gave new intensity to discussion of a female Vice Presidential candidacy. The more adventurous strategists suggest that the Democrats ought to think about a woman on the ticket as a tactic for 1984 rather than as a theoretical possibility for the future, now that voters appear to be in a mood to alter their men-only attitudes toward high political office. In a burst of enthusiasm, Willie Brown, the speaker of the California Assembly, declared that Mrs. Feinstein's presence on the ticket would be "the deciding asset for any of the Democratic nominees."

But Kathy Wilson, the chairman of the National Women's Political Caucus and a Republican, said that putting a woman on the ticket may represent a greater opportunity for her party. "If Ronald Reagan does not run, the first thing his successor has to do is neutralize the gender gap," she observed. Finding the right woman for the job could do that instantly, she added: "Victories send a message to both parties, that running women is not just a badge of political liberation, it's a way to win."

Some analysts insist that talk of a female Vice Presidential candidate is just that — talk. Even so, Washington's political gossip mill has produced a new kind of short list, on which the names are not those of men who can deliver key states but of women who might appeal to the nation's largest constituency group.

Reagan's 'Interim' Board Appointees Seek New Curbs

Are Assaults on Legal Aid Flouting the Law?

By STUART TAYLOR

WASHINGTON — Overshadowed by the noisy battle between the Reagan Administration and Congress about the Civil Rights Commission, a kind of guerrilla warfare continues over what seems to be President Reagan's least favorite program — Federally funded legal services for poor people.

Mr. Reagan's campaign to curb the more than 300 locally administered legal aid programs that receive Federal money through the Legal Services Corporation seemed to advance a step last week with the corporation's adoption of new rules to facilitate "defunding" of disfavored programs and to bar legal aid lawyers from representing any but the poorest of clients.

The corporation's Reagan-appointed board of directors and Donald P. Bogard, its president, say their purpose is to conserve scarce dollars needed for helping truly poor people with genuine legal problems, and to channel funds to programs that can do this most efficiently. Mr. Bogard has also sought to stop liberal activist legal aid lawyers from using Federal funds to launch what he sees as political crusades.

Congressional supporters of legal services for poor people denounced the new rules. Senator Warren Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, and others said the "defunding" rule may violate Congressional restrictions on the board. Representatives Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York, and Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, said they would move to block the tighter eligibility rules, which they said could harm elderly poor people.

"There have been efforts behalf of people on the White House staff and in the corporation to circumvent what the Congress has clearly intended, and that's regrettable," said Senator Rudman, one of the Republicans dismayed by the Administration's handling of the issue. "But they have failed and they will continue to fail."

Senator Rudman and others put a rider on the corporation's 1983 appropriation limiting its power to defund legal aid programs until its board members have been confirmed by the Senate. They have attached a similar restriction to a pending bill that would raise the program's budget to \$275 million from \$241 million.

"I don't know what they think they're up to," Senator Rudman said of the board, "but I daresay unless they're careful they will find themselves in the wrong end of a lawsuit." It would not be the first time. The board meet-

ing held in San Francisco last week had been set for Oct. 13 in Salt Lake City. The day before, Federal District Judge Barrington D. Parker here blocked it, saying there was "some serious question" whether sufficient public notice of the meeting had been given.

Critics see the board's actions as a continuation of Mr. Reagan's effort to dismantle the legal services program (Congress rebuffed his proposal to abolish it outright in 1981). Last week's new rules, for example, were adopted by a bare quorum of four Reagan interim appointees to the board — Robert E. McCarthy, the chairman, Milton M. Masson, Donald E. Santarelli and Daniel Rathbun. Their names have not been submitted to the Senate for confirmation and Mr. Reagan has left 7 of the board's 11 seats vacant for several months.

No Advice or Consent

The Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 specifies that the 11 board members should be chosen by the President "with the advice and consent of the Senate." But Mr. Reagan has claimed that the Constitution empowers him to put people directly on the board for interim terms during Congressional recesses. He has used this power, which is under challenge in a pending lawsuit, to control

the board's membership for almost two years. Of 26 people he has chosen for the board, including 16 "recess appointees" who served interim terms, none has been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Reagan announced a fresh batch of 11 names on Oct. 7, saying he intended to nominate them for full terms on the board. None of the four "recess appointees" to the board were nominated. Of the 11 prospective nominees, eight actually had their names put forward, but it seems unlikely they will be confirmed this year.

One, Michael B. Wallace, a former aide to Representative Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, had drawn fire for his refusal to answer questions about his work for Mr. Lott and what critics call his opposition to civil rights causes. Another, Robert F. Kane, is a trustee of the conservative Pacific Legal Foundation, an ideological adversary of legal aid programs. He has also been nominated as Ambassador to Ireland, and is thus seeking two jobs that he could not legally hold at the same time. All eight nominees are lawyers and six are Republicans. None is poor enough to satisfy the 1974 act's requirement that the board's members "include eligible clients."

Some Senators are reluctant to confirm any of Mr. Reagan's nominees until he submits a full slate of 11 that meets the act's requirements. Meanwhile, Senator Rudman and others are keeping a watchful eye out, with riders at the ready. Without a confirmed board, Mr. Rudman said, "we have been put in the unenviable position of legislating to micromanage this agency."

Resorts International Ups the Ante

The company won big on Atlantic City's first casino. Now it's betting a bundle that the Jersey beach town can support a lot more gambling.

By LESLIE WAYNE

ON a cloudy and cold October day, as the wind snapped with a bitter ocean chill, a group of local dignitaries gathered on a barren lot to break ground for Resorts International's second big gamble here — a new 1,000-room casino hotel and mammoth exhibit hall. The scene was vintage Atlantic City — the crumbling remains of the Seaside Bar and Lounge loomed next door, a beauty queen with a Miss America crown waved at one and all and a Dixieland band belted out such tunes as "I Want to Be Happy." It was a portrait of anxious optimism, a fitting backdrop for the company that won big on its first roll in Atlantic City and is now betting it all again.

This time the stakes are even higher. On the first roll, Resorts laid down a relatively modest \$30 million to become the first casino operator in this aging resort — a gamble even veteran Las Vegas operators had shunned as too risky. Now, after striking it rich, Resorts is beginning a second wave of construction that dwarfs its previous investment and will ultimately make it Atlantic City's biggest casino landlord. "Resorts plays Monopoly — for real," said Daniel R. Lee, a gaming industry analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Already, Resorts' game board is studded with choice properties. It owns over half the city's casino-zoned sites — no one even comes close — and has snapped up attractive non-casino parcels that can be used for resort hotels or condominiums. The October ground-breaking started an ambitious project that will include a new casino-hotel, an 80,000-square-foot exhibit hall and the renovation of the historic Steel Pier, the world's largest amusement pier. Next year, Resorts plans to begin construction on a new railroad station, complete with yet another casino-hotel. And the land that Resorts isn't developing is being leased to others — often generating more in annual revenues than the original purchase price.

"This is the second big dice roll for Resorts," said Howard J. Klein, associate publisher of Gaming Business Magazine, a trade publication. "The first time, they got in cheap and hit the jackpot. They could be complacent and earn nice money. But, they are taking a significant gamble and, if they are wrong, it could be devastating."

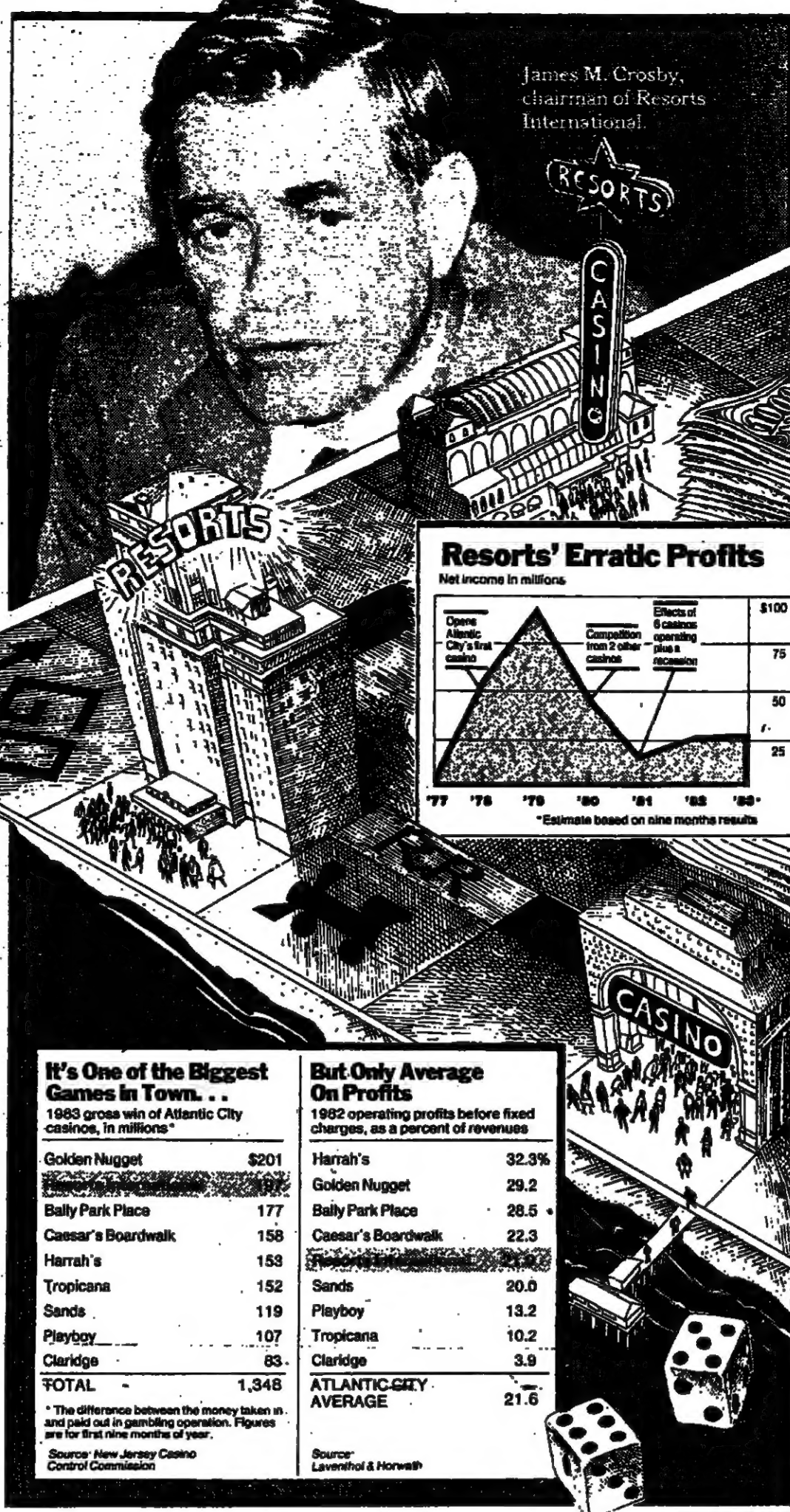
Resorts isn't the only company putting more hotels on the Atlantic City board, as a second burst of development sweeps the city. New casino-hotels are being built by the New York developer Donald J. Trump, Hilton Hotels, and Showboat Inc. Golden Nugget is planning a second hotel-casino and Caesars and the Sands are expanding their existing operations.

But what sets Resorts apart is the extent of its investment here. In contrast to its more diversified brethren, Resorts is sinking nearly all of its corporate nest egg here, linking its own fate to that of the town.

Others may see this as a chancy. Resorts does not. "I consider it a moderate amount of risk," said James M. Crosby, Resorts' chairman, in his penthouse office at the Resorts' hotel here. The anticipated price tag of the projects is about \$500 million — some \$100 million over last year's revenues and twice the size of Resorts' equity. This big plunge is not uncharacteristic for a company that some say is run like a private fiefdom by Mr. Crosby, a 55-year-old reclusive entrepreneur who considers himself more a real estate developer than a casino operator. "I'm not even much of a gambler," he added.

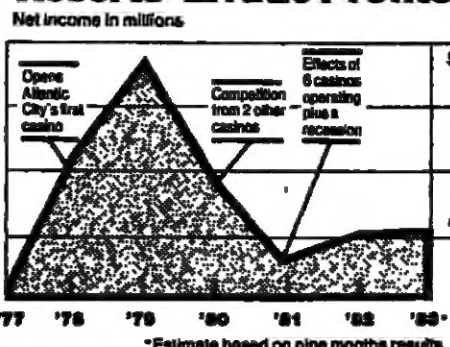
It was under the tutelage of Mr. Crosby — an ex-stockbroker whose office is littered with scale models of his planned developments and whose raspy voice is evidence of the ravages of emphysema — that the company grew from a small Florida paint company called Mary Carter Paint, acquired by the Crosby family in 1956, to a controversial developer of casinos and hotels in the Bahamas. Along the way the company etched a history that is checked with stories about dealings with those who have had brushes with the law. Nonetheless, the New Jersey Casino Control Commission granted the company a permanent gaming license in 1979.

"Crosby runs Resorts like a private company," said Drexel's Mr. Lee. "And it's his nature to go for the big



James M. Crosby, chairman of Resorts International.

Resorts' Erratic Profits



It's One of the Biggest Games in Town...

1983 gross win of Atlantic City casinos, in millions

Golden Nugget	\$201
Bally Park Place	177
Caesar's Boardwalk	158
Harrah's	153
Tropicana	152
Sands	119
Playboy	107
Claridge	83
TOTAL	1,348

* The difference between the money taken in and paid out in gambling operation. Figures are for first nine months of year.
Source: New Jersey Casino Control Commission

But Only Average On Profits

1982 operating profits before fixed charges, as a percent of revenues

Harrah's	32.3%
Golden Nugget	29.2
Bally Park Place	28.5
Caesar's Boardwalk	22.3
Sands	20.0
Playboy	13.2
Tropicana	10.2
Claridge	3.9
ATLANTIC-CITY AVERAGE	21.6

Source: Lavenol & Horwath

win. As an investor, you have to ask: Do you trust him? That's because you are investing in his faith. He's ahead more than behind, but he doesn't always come out ahead. If you buy Resorts, you're buying Jim Crosby."

Clearly, Mr. Crosby's Atlantic City adventure has brought new life to a relatively small operation. Resorts' earnings jumped more than fivefold in its first year in Atlantic City. But profits have dropped since those halcyon days as the recession, new competition and the costs of further renovation of the casino here have taken their toll. Resorts earned \$25.8 million on revenues of \$385 million in 1982 — far below the \$81 million it earned in 1979 on revenues of \$360 mil-

lion. For the first nine months of this year, Resorts had a gross win — the take from its gaming tables — of \$197 million, second to Golden Nugget.

Resorts has always been a high-flyer — a sharp contrast to Mr. Crosby's reticent demeanor. A bachelor who has immersed himself in his work, Mr. Crosby rarely sits for interviews and, when he does, speaks in slow, carefully shaded sentences that reveal little of his personality. But, his actions are often brazen.

In recent years, Resorts has used corporate funds for forays into the Treasury bond and commodity futures markets — much to the dismay of investors who felt that this was inappropriate speculation for a publicly held company. It is a company that has invested

The Economy

in such esoteric operations as shrimp farming, that owns a commuter seaplane company, and that today has amassed a \$100 million stockpile of gold, silver and copper reserves — activities that have left many investors confused over Resorts' next turn.

And, even its extensive Atlantic City landholdings have turned into a lightning rod for criticism from those who feel that far too many of Resorts' assets are being risked in one location, and others who say that Resorts is turning Atlantic City into a company town — its own.

"It's clear that to run a casino and be profitable, you don't have to own the town," said Richard Gillman, chairman of Bally's Park Place Casino Hotel. "If Resorts is suffering from anything it's the unknown — no one knows what they are doing next. I don't think the shareholders want them to speculate in land. Their company is public, but it is also a device to satisfy the ego of management."

Yet there is no denying — even by critics — that Resorts has been enormously successful in its bet that casino gambling here would be a big business. Even before the New Jersey casino referendum was passed, Mr. Crosby, a native of nearby Spring Lake, N.J., and other Resorts officials visited Atlantic City and began buying up property at rock bottom prices. Where others — primarily Las Vegas casino operators — saw a decrepit slum and walked away, Mr. Crosby saw profits and started laying his money out.

"When we first came here, what struck us was the low prices of everything here," he said. "It was a shock that you could have a wide Atlantic beach here and there was no reason why land in Atlantic City should be worth so much less than beachfront property elsewhere."

The reason was the city. Labeled the "Queen of the Sea" at the turn of the century, Atlantic City had fallen into decay and had turned into a tawdry collection of cheap rooming houses, white elephant hotels and sleazy boardwalk shops. Unemployment ran high and an air of despair hung over the once-proud resort. When asked about the city's appearance — which despite the advent of modern casinos has not changed substantially — Mr. Crosby responded, "That's an opportunity."

That hunch of Mr. Crosby's has paid off. When Resorts opened its casino on Memorial Day weekend in 1978, it was the only game in town. Revenues poured in at the rate of over \$1 million a day — faster than the company could even count it. This allowed the company to pay back its \$30 million investment in a mere four months. Bettors bought tickets just to be able to enter the casino and Resorts' profits shot up to \$91 million in 1979 — an amount greater than their sales just two years earlier. "I admire their courage," said Peter G. Boynton, president of Caesars Boardwalk Regency Hotel and Casino. "Resorts was fearless. They took an incredible risk and they were rewarded. With a relatively low cost of entry, they became monopolists in the classical sense and they ended up putting a lot of money into the bank."

But Resorts' expansion strategy has two inherent risks. One is that Resorts is banking on Atlantic City just as legalized gambling is being discussed elsewhere in the East. The other is that Resorts is undertaking two huge and expensive projects at once, in a city known for cost overruns and where Resorts so far has undertaken only one relatively modest development project.

"There's little risk to Resorts in holding its land — they bought it for nothing," said William P. Weidner, president of the Sands Hotel & Casino. "The risk comes when they start building on it." And they are expanding just as some are predicting a possible casino glut in Atlantic City. "If I'm right, it's going to be tougher sailing for a lot of casinos for the next two years," said Harold Vogel, a leisure time analyst with Merrill Lynch.

Still, some are confident that Resorts can pull it off. "I don't think Resorts is placing an undue bet," said Steven Eisenberg, a leisure analyst with Bear Stearns. "They bought some of the best properties in Atlantic City and now they are among the most important beneficiaries of a growth that's even surprised the most skeptical person."

Although the first casino, Resorts is no longer the most profitable one in town. According to profitability measures compiled by Lavenol & Horwath, an accounting firm, Resorts ranks third, its operating profit before fixed charges representing about 21.9 percent of its revenues in 1982, compared with 32.3 percent for Harrah's and 29.2 percent for Golden Nugget and 28.5 for Bally Park Place. "Is Resorts becoming less profitable? Yes and No," said Saul Leonard, a partner in that firm. "Their facility is older and thus less efficient than the others and they've got competition that they never had before."

WEEK IN BUSINESS

More Good News About Inflation

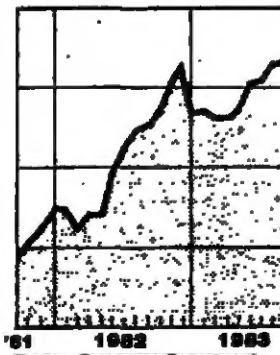
"There just isn't a lot of inflation out there," said the economist Donald Ratajczak of Georgia State, reacting to the latest producer price numbers. The index, which measures price increases on finished manufactured goods, rose only three-tenths of one percent in October, or a 3.6 percent annual rate. Inflation's continued moderate pace undoubtedly surprised many economists — especially those who expected it to heat up in the aftermath of this summer's drought. Meanwhile, the economy showed little sign of slowing, as consumers kept buying and borrowing. Retail sales rose 1.1 percent in October and consumer installment credit expanded at an annual rate of 7.9 percent.

That, plus a welcome drop in interest rates, sent the stock market soaring late in the week. The Dow Jones industrial average gained almost 32 points to close the week at 1,250.20. And the Government's 30-year bond closed with a yield of 11.66 percent. Because of the Veterans' Day holiday, the Federal Reserve will not release the latest money supply figures until Monday.

After more than three years of comparatively paltry dividends, General Motors shareholders have cause to rejoice. The No. 1 automaker increased its quarterly dividend to \$1 a

Producer Prices

Monthly index of the Producer Price Index of Finished Goods, 1967=100



Source: Commerce Department

share from 60 cents, effective for the current quarter. Yet the dividend is still not up to the \$1.15 level before it was cut in June 1980.

Saving Face? Hitachi apparently agreed to pay \$300 million to settle I.B.M.'s lawsuit against it for allegedly stealing confidential technology. According to sources, the Japanese computer maker wanted to spare itself the public exposure of what were called "painfully embarrassing" F.B.I. videotapes. "The Japanese were so obsessed with secrecy that

they were willing to pay to save face," one source said. For I.B.M.'s part, it agreed to let Hitachi continue to use the computer software it had allegedly stolen.

U.S. Steel vs. the World. The nation's No. 1 steelmaker is again leading the charge against steel imports. U.S. Steel filed a complaint with the Commerce Department accusing Mexico, Brazil and Argentina of subsidizing imports. It seeks to get penalties levied against them to make up for the subsidies. In addition, it charged Brazil with dumping sheet steel products. David Roderick, U.S. Steel chairman, also promised action against Romania, South Korea, South Africa and Spain, and added that trade sanctions were being considered against Australia, Finland, Sweden and Taiwan.

The Old Ripple Effect. When West Germany's I.B.H. Holdings — the world's No. 3 maker of construction equipment — filed for protection from creditors early this month, it was bound to effect the \$1 billion company's subsidiaries. Thus, the Terex Corporation of Akron, Ohio, was forced in to bankruptcy proceedings when a creditor bank — First Wisconsin National — seized Terex's operating funds it had on deposit. Terex, a maker of mining and construction equipment, was sold to I.B.H. by Gen-

eral Motors in 1981. General Motors happens to be a significant creditor — owed more than \$15 million by Terex. The I.B.H. debacle should be a boom, however, to Caterpillar Tractor and Komatsu of Japan, since the industry has been plagued with overcapacity in recent years.

Japan agreed to modest steps that would bolster the value of the yen against the dollar, by making the yen more of an international currency. During President Reagan's stop in Japan, the Japanese Finance Ministry said it would loosen restrictions on issuing yen-denominated securities outside Japan, make it easier for foreign banks to sell yen certificates of deposit, permit futures trading in the yen and sell more yen bonds abroad. To the Japanese, however, the missing element was any commitment by the U.S. to lower interest rates.

The House dealt A.T.&T. a blow as it passed legislation that would stop the industry from charging a fee to consumers and businesses to gain access to long-distance lines. The fee was approved by the F.C.C. and is so far backed by President Reagan. A similar bill has gone through the Senate Commerce Committee, but that chamber decided to postpone consideration of the legislation until after Jan. 1, when the access fee was slated to take effect.

Nathaniel C. Nash

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 11, 1983

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng.
ATT	8,788,900	63 1/2	+ 2 1/2
AExp	5,024,100	35 1/2	- 1
G Mot	4,453,000	7 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	4,264,000	125 1/2	+ 4 1/2
Tandy	3,779,900	37 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Disney	3,779,900	46 1/2	- 1 1/2
Bank Am	3,537,000	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Exxon	3,533,500	36 1/2	+ 1/2
Chrysler	3,336,100	29 1/2	+ 2 1/2
New Pk	3,235,900	36 1/2	- 1/2
Sears	3,213,500	41 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Diam S	3,028,400	24 1/2	- 1/2
RCA	3,007,900	34 1/2	- 1/2
Chubb	2,950,700	30 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Dow Ch	2,797,500	33 1/2	- 1/2

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1,172	810	2,209	96	90

VOLUME

(P.M. New York Close)

Total Sales	Last Week	Year To Date
300,368,887	18,642,624,445	18,642,624,445

Same Per. 1982: 473,190,000 13,953,241,767

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

High	Low	Last	Change
111.5	108.2	111.5	+2.75

New York Stock Exchange

Index	Last	Week	Year To Date
Indust	90.9	94.7	+1.89

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	188.1	180.5	187.4	+4.86
20 Transp	31.4	30.5	31.2	+0.34
40 Util	89.4	86.0	86.8	-0.50
40 Financial	18.1	17.4	18.0	+0.28
500 Stocks	188.9	180.6	188.2	+3.86

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1253.5	1208.7	1250.2	+31.91
20 Transp	597.9	577.4	595.5	+8.97
15 Util	139.0	135.5	137.0	+1.49
85 Comb	904.3	888.1	902.7	+8.85

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 11, 1983

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng.
Wang	784,000	35 1/2	+ 1 1/2
TIE	713,600	30 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Vrbm	632,700	22 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Dome P	580,700	3 9/16	- 1/16
Realt	332,700	4 1/2	- 1/2
Hou O Tr	229,000	10	- 1/2
Cyprus	317,500	2 1/2	- 1/2
Mch Gn	308,400	9 1/2	- 1/2

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
450	335	826	14	54

VOLUME

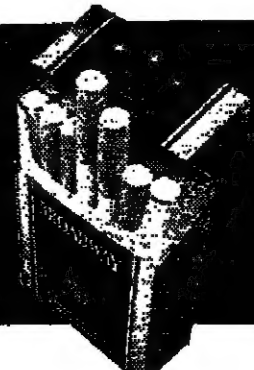
(P.M. New York Close)

Total Sales	Last Week	Year To Date
25,037,855	1,858,179,434	1,858,179,434

Same Per. 1982: 48,948,985 1,083,830,515

BROADWAY 80

WARNING — The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health.



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Looking for a Lebanon Exit

Whatever the threat to those students in Grenada, the real American hostages this autumn are the marines in Lebanon.

They are free to leave at once, of course, but that would look like a retreat forced by the terror bomb that killed 230 Americans. Fearing an incalculable loss of American "credibility," President Reagan has replaced the dead and vowed not to run. The Marine force could also be enlarged and sent to seize a larger area around Beirut. But that would put more men in jeopardy and into continual combat, which the President also rejects.

So the marines hunker down while their political leaders debate three possible courses of action:

1. A fig-leaf diplomacy intended to produce a momentary calm during which the marines withdraw and leave central Lebanon to Syria's domination. The problem is that Lebanon's feuding sects may not cooperate. And Syria may not let them, unless further rewarded with cancellation of the Lebanon-Israel peace agreement, which Israel cannot approve.

2. A major military effort, with Israel, to change the balance of power and diminish Syria's influence. But even if Israel were ready to take the casualties involved in reoccupying ground from which it recently withdrew, it would want America's military support in action that may require strikes against Soviet-manned missiles in Syria.

3. A noisily disguised status quo, neither abandoning nor deepening the American involvement but occasionally demonstrating firepower to deter or avenge attacks on the American forces. This would keep the marines hostage in an explosive environment, but would require less of Israel, buy time to negotiate with Syria and could, with luck, dampen the issue through the 1984 Presidential campaign.

The Administration seems to be exploring the diplomacy of No. 1 and supporting the effort by threatening the escalation of No. 2. Chances are it

will have to settle for the dangerous stalling of No. 3.

Once American blood was shed so dramatically, the President too quickly exaggerated America's stake in Lebanon. Protecting the feeble Gemayel regime suddenly became essential to blocking Soviet advance in the Middle East and safeguarding Gulf oil. This came foolishly close to dismissing Syria as only a Soviet stooge, and recklessly close to drawing a line in a political swamp.

Syria is no Soviet stooge. It pays for its Soviet weapons with Saudi dollars and serves Soviet aims only as they parallel its own. Its immediate aim is to recover the influence it had in Lebanon since 1975 — until its forces there were blown aside by Israel last year. Syria's larger aim is to make itself central to any readjustments in the region. That's why it wants Lebanon's pact with Israel renounced. That's why it wants the P.L.O.'s independent Yasir Arafat destroyed.

Defeating Syria's long-term challenge is one thing, overcoming its advantage in Lebanon quite another. Israel learned that Syria, even when militarily checked, had ample power over Lebanon's Moslems to unseat a pro-Israeli, pro-American regime in Beirut. No war that Israel and America are likely to mount can establish such a regime's writ. Even if the Lebanese sects can, finally, reallocate power among themselves, stability will require accommodation with Syria.

Threats may help to persuade Syria to let the Lebanese coalesce enough to permit an American withdrawal. But attacking the Syrians would only make them wholly dependent on Moscow — while achieving nothing lasting for Lebanon.

In truth, the Marines have no military mission, only a marginal diplomatic weight. They have to sit as hostages until that diplomacy has run its course. If it fails, the costs of keeping them in Lebanon may become vastly greater than the price of withdrawal.

Killer in the Classroom

Every day some three million children are exposed in their schools to possibly dangerous amounts of asbestos. The deadly fibers flake from the ceiling, or crumble from insulation and piping. They cause no disease as they lodge in children's lungs. But in 20 to 30 years, the fibers will produce asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

The Reagan Administration has done nothing but wash its hands of the problem. It tried to palm off responsibility onto local school authorities by having them inspect themselves for loose asbestos. But it hasn't asked to know the results and doesn't require cleanup even when asbestos is found.

Many schools have found potentially dangerous amounts of asbestos but done nothing. Cleanup costs a typical school about \$100,000, and it doesn't have the money. Although all were required to inspect for asbestos before June, the Environmental Protection Agency says about two-thirds failed to comply fully with the law.

This lethargy at the local level mirrors the apathy in Washington. The Administration has repeatedly denied funds. The Secretary of Education was charged by a 1980 law to address the problem with the help of a task force. It held its first meeting in three years last month. If the Administration can't rouse itself to tackle a proven cancer threat that jeopardizes the health of three million children, what does it care about?

Some 200,000 Americans are expected to die prematurely over the next two decades because of

the fibers they inhaled in asbestos plants and dockyards long ago. Even the atmosphere in the schools affected worst doesn't threaten life on such a scale. Indeed, most probably have fewer asbestos fibers in their air than are now legally permitted in work places. That's ground for some reassurance, since risk depends on the degree of exposure.

But no amount of asbestos is so small as to be assumed safe. Children may be more susceptible than adults. They also breathe faster and thus inhale more of a room's dust. According to a recent estimate by the Service Employees International Union, there are probably 11,000 still uncleaned schools with unstable, fiber-shedding asbestos. They are attended by 3.24 million children and employ 650,000 adults.

In New Jersey, probably 90 percent of all schools built before 1979 contain asbestos in some form. Of those monitored by the Environmental Protection Agency — admittedly likely to be the worst cases — few keep proper records. In the view of Arnold Friberg, the agency's regional coordinator for asbestos, only 5 percent have fully dealt with the problem. He doubts that things are much better in New York, though it, unlike New Jersey, provides matching funds for cleanup.

This is an Administration so intent on the right to life that it seeks to prolong the life of deformed infants, even over the judgment of parents, doctors, counselors and courts. Yet it won't pay to stop children from getting cancer while attending school.

Letters

When Will We Fully Accept Our Baby Janes?

To the Editor:

The answer to the euthanasia question surrounding infant Jane Doe ("Baby Jane's Big Brother," editorial Nov. 5) unfortunately must be answered with another question: When will it be fully acceptable in this society to be born with handicapping conditions?

Not one doctor, nurse, parent, teacher, therapist, lawyer or judge can determine what a human being's quality of life will be at one hour, five days or 10 years of age. But all these individuals could work together to insure that a baby has the best quality of life possible as it matures.

The individuals I teach at Flower Hospital are some of the most handicapped members of society. They were Infant Does 25 to 30 years ago (when institutionalization was the overt answer, not euthanasia) and

will never live fully independent lives. But they have needs, desires, abilities and personalities that certainly qualify them as human beings and members of society. Their quality of life is improving all the time.

I find it extremely sad that once again Federal intervention is necessary (as throughout history) to secure the basic civil rights of an individual. If it becomes accepted practice to terminate a severely handicapped infant's life, where will the line be drawn — multi-handicapped babies? blind babies? deaf babies? potentially learning-disabled babies? blue-eyed babies?

Will society be able to choose the handicaps it wants, it doesn't want? Or perhaps no handicapped persons at all, even later in life? A friend who happens to be handicapped once told me, "Remember,

you're just temporarily able-bodied."

Society does have some alternatives to euthanasia. There are many parents and couples without children who want to adopt a child with handicaps. NBC News reported as many as 50 phone calls from people interested in adopting infant Jane Doe.

There are many agencies equipped to work with the most handicapped babies. There are many knowledgeable professionals who are interested in helping these babies become as independently functioning members of society as they can be. There is even a national organization, the Association of the Severely Handicapped.

The sentence "He's not going to get better" is not good enough to end a life.

ALAN BERGER

New York, Nov. 7, 1983

The writer is a developmental disabilities specialist at Flower Hospital.

Smart, Fast, Deluxe to Southampton



To the Editor:

I am grateful to Roger Starr for reminding us of the time when the very act of traveling was pleasurable ("Comfort vs. Speed," Editorial Notebook Oct. 27). But in the interest of accuracy and in memory of a magnificent ocean liner, I must correct his assertion that the Mauretania's "beam was narrow." That "she vibrated" I won't deny, but so does every fast vehicle, land, sea or air.

The Mauretania, which held the trans-Atlantic speed record from 1907 to 1929, had a beam (breadth) of 88 feet on an underwater length of 780 feet (the submerged overhang is not relevant here), which gave her a beam-to-length ratio of 8.8 to 1. The Berengaria's beam was 86.1 feet on an underwater length of 883 feet, a ratio of 9 to 1. The Mauretania, though a considerably smaller ship, was proportionally broader. A narrow — or long ship in the parlance of a past era — had a beam-to-length ratio of 10 to 1.

The difference in speed between the Mauretania and Berengaria was a function of power to weight. Both ships had direct-drive turbines linked to four shafts and both were converted after World War I to burn oil. The Berengaria, which displaced 63,000 tons, had 62,000 shaft horsepower.

er. The Mauretania, with a displacement of 44,600 tons, had 78,000 shaft horsepower. She was, of course, built for speed, financed and heavily subsidized by H. M. Government.

The Berengaria, first of a trio conceived by Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-America Line, was financed by her owners and, like other German trans-Atlantic liners of the day, unsubsidized. She was built for size, i.e., revenue-earning capacity, but was not a slow ship. She landed her passengers at Cherbourg and Southampton on the sixth day out of New York; the Mauretania on the fifth. The Berengaria's average speed in 1927 — to choose a year at random — was 22.54 knots; the Mauretania's, 24.49 knots, according to Atlantic Conference records.

As for "superlative cuisine," since both ships after the war were Cunarders, the catering was about the same. British liners on the Atlantic, shipshape and smart, were, alas, not renowned for cuisine. The Mauretania and Berengaria were equally luxurious (Right Class) in the eclectic styles of their time. That was taken for granted. To the rich and nouveau riche who patronized them, social ambience counted most: Whom will you meet?

WILLIAM B. SAPHIRE

Brooklyn, Oct. 27, 1983

No Rest for Vigilance

To the Editor:

Leonard Weiss asserts in his Nov. 6 letter that, since "over half the nation" supports the President's invasion of Grenada, "the public is not being kept in the dark." Logic might indicate that it is precisely because we were kept in the dark that so many supported what Elizabeth Holtzman's letter of the same day describes as a violation of "the Constitution's limits on Presidential war-making powers."

"The issue here," says Mr. Weiss, "is not whether government should be exposed to public scrutiny but when." All the time, Mr. Weiss. Let the Government start choosing the time, and you might as well tear up the Constitution and stuff it in your windows to stop them from rattling in the cold winds of tyranny.

CHRIS COWAP

New York, Nov. 6, 1983

Careers Dedicated to U.S. Freedoms' Defense

To the Editor:

Two letters you published on Oct. 30 — "Those Marines Were Us," by Frederick H. Shriver, and "War's Residuals," by John and Catherine Corbin — as well as Prof. Eldon Kenworthy's Nov. 6 Op-Ed article, "Wars' Forgotten Edibles," made the important point that death and destruction of young people is the very real price of military action as a result of executive action.

However, the implication in Professor Kenworthy's article that high-school dropouts forced into the military by the recession are the ones who are sacrificed is misleading.

The American soldier is not necessarily a naïve good ol' boy or girl without any other economic or social value (not to mention inherent personal value). There are quite a

large number of us with many alternatives who have decided to provide military service in defense of the vast and unparalleled freedoms afforded people within our borders.

A cornerstone of our decision, however, is the implicit belief that our elected leaders would never squander our precious lives because of inept foreign policy or the transient bolstering of an opinion poll.

With this in mind, I can only add my voice to that of Professor Kenworthy: "Who will make a monument to Eddie Washington and engrave in marble the reason why he [we] died in Grenada?"

DOMINICK RASCONA

Sayville, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1983

The writer is an ensign in the United States Navy Medical Corps.

Grenada Invasion: Sound Politics vs. Spurious Legitimacy

To the Editor:

Anthony Lewis (column Oct. 27) is wrong. Devotion to "legitimacy" — the sanctity of borders — is not America's strength. Rather, America's strength is the chief bulwark of legitimacy in this world. Indeed, both realpolitik and morality may have required the invasion of Grenada.

It is now clear that Grenada promised to be a replay of the Soviet Union's favorite gambit. In order to swell their growing power, Moscow bypasses a strict constructionist concept of legitimacy. As in Czechoslovakia in 1948 and Afghanistan in 1978-80, indigenous forces — "thugs" is not too strong — first topple a shaky government, i.e., one already heavily mortgaged to leftist politics, while more disciplined instruments of Soviet foreign policy stand by ready to take advantage.

It turns out that several hundred armed Cubans, Moscow's favorite Hessians, were in place in Grenada. Anyone who doubts they were sufficient to the task lives under too many illusions to dispel in a letter. But even if the requirements of realpolitik are unsettled in the case of Grenada, it is not so for morality.

Morality is like mathematics. Both initially exist in the abstract. As

mathematics deals with the real world only when joined to physics, so morality is in the world only when wed to politics — it does not breathe in the real world unless politics allows for it. As a matter of fact, in the world in which we live, only regimes which are responsible allow for morality, even if imperfectly.

A necessary condition of responsibility in the world I live in is accountability. Governments which are not accountable to their subjects are, strictly speaking, not responsible. They are irresponsible. They are closed to moral considerations arising out of the political process except for tactical reasons and hence only fitfully, if at all.

The record is clear. No government which is part of the Soviet empire — including collaterals, e.g., Nicaragua — has ever had a genuine election. None are accountable. They are all irresponsible.

(The fate of Flight 7 is not so much

an instance of Soviet "paranoia" — a term which even hands-on psychiatrists use with caution when dealing with individuals — but of Soviet immorality. The Soviet Government is not accountable. It acted irresponsibly. It still does so. It has yet to offer compensation.)

Cuba is a prime example of the socialist pattern. Fidel Castro, the boss, has been ruling for over 20 years. He has not the political courage to stand in free elections. Even political cowardice is a species of immorality.

Grenada's fate was as tolerably clear as human affairs allow. Until and unless the Soviet Union and its allies respect a meaningful concept of legitimacy, thoughtful observers will be prepared to see the U.S. tiptoe around a world where spurious "legitimacy" must at times be sacrificed to sound politics.

JOSEPH GONDA

Associate Professor of Philosophy

Glendon College, York University

Toronto, Oct. 31, 1983

Topics

Precisely, Watson

By Time Obsessed

Time was, that if you wanted to call for the best time in the country — that supplied by the cesium beam atomic clock system at the Naval Observatory in Washington — you probably got a busy signal. Now, however, the observatory can handle 8,000 calls at once rather than a mere 10. Each call costs 50 cents.

By dialing 1-202-900-410-TIME, you get what might pass for the voice of Father Time, saying "U.S. Naval Observatory Master Clock, at the tone" and giving hours, minutes and seconds in Eastern Standard Time and in universal time, or Greenwich Mean Time. (The Master Clock ticks in the background.)

A spokesman at the Time Service Division says that people around the country, not content with calling for their local times, would rather call Washington for the authoritative time of day.

In addition, he notes, "There are many, many people who like precision for its own sake."

Now, just suppose that you and 7,999 other Americans should have the simultaneous urge to call the Master Clock. That one minute would be worth \$4,000 to the phone company. One such hour, encompassing 480,000 calls, would be worth \$240,000. One capacity day, with 11,520,000 calls, would be worth \$5,760,000. If time is

money, 1-202-900-410-TIME should be a gold mine.

Rodenticide

Sherlock Holmes once referred archly to his adventure with the giant rat of Sumatra as "a story for which the world is not yet prepared." Propelled by that reference, the American Museum of Natural History has now tracked the two-foot-long rat, examined 40 of its carcasses and discovered that its menace is mythical — it can probably survive only in its vanishing forest habitat.

As was his habit, Holmes could have been putting Dr. Watson on. But one never knows. Little in fiction is more tantalizing than the untold stories in the Sherlockian canon.

The Incredible Mystery of Mr. James Phillimore, who stepped back into the house to get his umbrella and never more was seen in the world. The Strange Case of Isadora Persano, who was found stark, staring mad with a matchbox in front of him (sic) which contained a remarkable worm said to be unknown to science.

The Singular Affair of the Cutter "Alicia," which sailed one spring morning into a small patch of mist from which it never again emerged.

Others are known only by titles, like The Case of the Politician; The

Lighthouse, and The Trained Cormorant. Or The Adventure of Ricoletti of the Club Foot and his Abominable Wife. Dr. Watson never got around to telling these stories. Rats.

Draft Dodgers

If the better part of wisdom is knowing when to give up, then New York City's Transit Authority was very wise last week. It decided to stop trying to maintain the air conditioners on 1,400 older buses and to ask passengers to open the windows.

There are only two problems with the plan. One is with those plastic widgets at the base of the windows that don't do what they're supposed to — namely, open them. The second is with the People Who Feel Drafts.

The case of the wobbling widgets is not beyond solution: Digital dexterity and a toolbox are the answer. But how to help People Who Feel Drafts is a mystery, especially since they sense the ordinary imperceptible. Put a Person Who Feels Drafts in a hermetically sealed space and she'll notice a breeze about the ankles.

Given such sensitivity, next summer's bus dialogue is already predictable. For every person who says, "Ah, fresh air," there'll be another saying, "Would you mind closing that window?" Unless, of course, a wobbling widget moots the argument.

لحظة الاله



Spreading the word

Thousands of women around the country are learning to read, write and communicate through the Tehila programme, reports Liora Moriel. Photos by Jerzy Szelinski.



TEHILA — an experiment begun in Beersheba six years ago — has spread like wildfire throughout the country. The acronym in Hebrew spells "fame," but that is the one thing the programme does not seek.

Far from the limelight, thousands of women and, recently, some men, are learning to read, write and communicate through Tehila, which is sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Culture's adult education department.

"The aim of Tehila (which stands for 'Unique Educational Programme for the Adult Learner') is to allow adults of all levels, not only illiterates, to get some higher education and increase their self-esteem," said Nurit Livneh, director of Tehila in Beersheba for the past two years.

"This kind of education is very important, within the family and within the (extended family) as well."

One 60-year-old grandmother who has participated in Tehila for two years, vividly described it as "bringing sight to the blind." Her greatest joy, she said proudly, was being able to contribute in the reading of the Passover *haggadah*: "I read very, very slowly, but everyone waited patiently for me."

Currently there are some 300 women in the Beersheba Tehila programme, most of whom meet to study at the city's community centre. At first, some are unable to read and write at all but within a relatively short time, they are able to grasp the rudiments.

The Tehila course extends over five years and participants study once a week, five hours at a time.

"We observe the school holidays and vacations," Livneh explained. "This means that just after long vacations, there is a sharp drop in the number of pupils — but it soon picks up."

"Some leave, but most of the women who come become avid fans. Tehila gives them a lot — both (in terms of the) atmosphere and in students' relationships with teachers — even though, of course, this is a class and not a club."

The beginners' classes are composed of 15 students, whereas the more advanced classes have about 20.

"We aim to get the women proficient enough to leave after five years, but so far we have not thrown anyone out. It is very expensive to keep each person here, but it is worth it," said Livneh.

Livneh is proud that men, too, have now begun to attend classes in Beersheba — a national "first."

"Last year we opened a class for 20 men from the Soli Boneh plant, and this year 20 more will enter the programme," she said. "Eventually, we aim to attract men from all the factories and industries in the area."



AN OLD chapter has closed and a new one has opened in the life of the feminist movement in Jerusalem.

Kol Haisha (The Woman's Voice) which has served as a women's centre in Jerusalem for the last three-and-a-half years, closed its doors for the last time on October 31.

Opened and run by a collective of 12 women, Kol Haisha served as a physical centre for all kinds of feminist activities in the city.

Its staff organized consciousness-raising groups in Hebrew and English; do-it-yourself car mechanics and electronics courses; exhibitions of the works of women artists; evenings of song; and other activities. The centre also offered free legal and psychological counselling.

A year ago, Kol Haisha's founding collective, burnt out after

two years of immensely hard work, handed over its control in toto to a new collective. This new group of women, who took over the centre, were not able to continue to operate the centre alone. Further woman power was not forthcoming, and ideological disputes divided the women who came to and ran the centre.

The closing of Kol Haisha may mark the end of an era for Jerusalem women, but it is not the end of feminist activity in the city. Two new groups are in the process of being formed.

The first group, a kind of *hugavon* ("ideas group") will meet once a month in an open forum at Tzvi to discuss the basic concepts of feminism, the status of women in Israel, and all things related to women's lives here. The group's

Women's news

purpose at present is to define concepts and formulate a stand on women's issues. It is hoped that this will then lead to specific action.

The second group, a political pressure group, is being formed in the light of the priority given to political organizations at a recent meeting of all Jerusalem feminists. This group is in the early stages of working out its politics and tactics, but its aim is to make contact with as many political and public bodies as possible, and to bring feminist pressure to bear on them.

An offshoot of this second group is the *Kav Haagol* ("purple line")

— a group which will operate an emergency telephone line for lesbians.

Meanwhile, the women's archives and library there that were housed at Kol Haisha are in storage, waiting for another group of women to emerge and create a new feminist centre in Jerusalem.

N.S.

THE ROLE of the women's press in health education is the focus of a congress being planned for the middle of next May by the International Association of Women and Home Page Journalists (AIJPF).

The eight-day event will take place in Tel Aviv and is expected to draw journalists from all over the world, who will hear lectures and participate in workshops and debates on such topics as rehabilitation medicine, mental health and women, sterility, cancer, and diet and nutrition.

After the "business" part of the congress, participants will depart for a four-day tour of the country, which will include a full day in Jerusalem as well as trips through the Golan Heights and the Galilee. A number of social events — including a fashion show; a concert and a special luncheon with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek — are also planned for those attending the AIJPF congress.

MEMBERS of the International Women's Club met last month at the Tel Aviv Hilton, where they heard a speech by Aura Herzog, wife of President Chaim Herzog. Mrs. Herzog was made an honorary member of the Club, which today numbers 350 members, of which half are Israelis and half belong to the diplomatic corps.

A.L.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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An offer that can be refused

THE WORD from Tripoli is that the Syrians and their henchmen are keeping up pressure on Yasser Arafat's besieged forces, and it is plainly only a matter of time before the PLO leader, even if by arrangement with the Syrians, leaves Lebanon by sea for the second time in a little over a year.

Could all this fail to affect the thinking of Palestinian Arabs in the territories occupied by Israel? Defence Minister Moshe Arens, addressing the Knesset last week, voiced the view that it would not. He expressed the hope that the events in Tripoli would bring home to sympathizers of the PLO terrorist organization, particularly Arabs in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, the truth that the right path was not that of terror and bloodshed but that of coexistence between Jews and Arabs in Eretz Yisrael.

Developments on the ground have yet to bear Mr. Arens out. Some disillusionment with the PLO had indeed already set in some time ago, and Palestinians in growing numbers in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip appear ready to pursue the path of peace with Israel. But the prospect of being swallowed up by Greater Israel does not seem to appeal to these Palestinians any more than does the promise of becoming a part of Greater Syria which, as Mr. Arens rightly pointed out, is Damascus's goal.

In Tulkarm yesterday the security forces shot to death two young Arabs in a crowd of pro-Arafat stone-throwing rioters who were protesting, at once, Syrian policies and Israel's occupation. The bracketing of Israel with Syria in the context of Tripoli is, of course, preposterous. But to a great many Palestinians in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip it may well make sense.

For what kind of coexistence is it that the defence minister is inviting them to accept? The model offered by the present Israeli administration in the territories is rather unprepossessing. Two Israeli groups, the Middle East Peace Institute and the Association for Civil Rights, have in the past few days come up with reports charging it with the promotion of two separate legal systems, one (liberal) for Jews and the other (repressive) for Arabs.

Attempting a rebuttal of the charges, Yuval Ne'eman, the science minister, has argued that such discrimination would disappear once Israeli law were applied to the territories. The history of the Golan Heights since their annexation shows the futility of the argument. At best, equality before the law would only be granted to those Palestinians who took Israeli citizenship. But the overwhelming majority among them would not, even if they were allowed to do so, which is not very likely.

The main objection to Mr. Arens's invitation to the Palestinians to accept coexistence in Eretz Yisrael is, however, that it is simply out of order.

Such an invitation could legitimately be extended only within the framework of negotiations on the ultimate disposition of the territories, after the lapse of the five-year autonomy to which Israel committed itself at Camp David. Certainly the expansion of the State of Israel into Eretz Yisrael may be considered only one possible option in these negotiations, and not the one calculated to win the approval of Egypt, or Jordan, or for that matter the Palestinians.

What the defence minister, like the premier, is in effect suggesting is that the issue is, for practical purposes, already settled, regardless of this country's prior obligations, and that the Palestinians would, for their own good, better simply bow to Israel's fiat.

But this is not the way of coexistence, and it is hardly the way to snatch political victory for Israel from Yasser Arafat's apparent military defeat in Tripoli.

From Azerbaijan to the Shouf

By MORDECAI NISAN

DEEP IN THE mountains of north-western Iran, the Soviet Union tried in 1945-46 to carve an independent republic, or at least an autonomous region, out of Azerbaijan.

This effort was part of the historic Russian drive southward to the warm-water ports on the Persian Gulf, an aspiration explicitly stated in the secret Molotov-Ribbentrop pact of 1940 for the division of the world and its key resource-areas.

America, however, pursuing a policy of accommodation with its wartime Soviet ally, believing in the United Nations as a global structure for world peace, forgot that fundamental axiom of human relationships: a good man must come to grief among so many who are not good.

The remarkable point to recall is that during the early 1940s, the United States perceived British inroads in Iran in the same light as Soviet penetration there.

According to the mission-impossible boys in the State Department, both the British and the Russians were equally avid for Iranian territory following the Spheres of Influence Agreement signed by them in 1907. The Russians got northern Iran, its rich grainery, strategic foothold, and proximity to Iraq (then British) oil; while the English got the south and its oil resources, communication links with India, and control of the Persian Gulf zone. Neither was particularly willing to abandon these assets in the spirit of universal good will for smaller nations and the dubious Atlantic Charter principle of "self-determination" for all.

The initial inability of America to distinguish friend from foe, the British from the Russians, suggested that Machiavelli's advice against strengthening a possible future enemy who might ruin you was unfortunately ignored. The U.S. passed supplies through Iran to Russia during World War II; recognized Soviet security concerns to its south; tolerated Communist penetration via the Tudeh Party and the general undermining of Persian independence.

All this took place as the Americans argued for a simultaneous and joint British-Soviet withdrawal from Iran. Both were guilty of imperialist designs and both must go. The 1953 Teheran Agreement was to bring this about, thanks to U.S. intervention for Iran's benefit.

IT IS ALWAYS worth noting the European sensitivity to strategic matters and the American sensitivity to moral matters in serious and problematic political questions. Europeans want (or used to want) to do what is realistically necessary; the Americans want to do what is (or seems) right.

No nation seeks international acceptability as much as the U.S. does. Like a child who wants to be liked, America believes in goodwill as an instrument in foreign policy. It stands above the issue, rises to heights of vision and hope that engaged combatants or rivals cannot reach. America is even-handed.

fair, balanced vis-a-vis conflicting parties, in order to be able to play a constructive role in resolving their conflicts. There stood America in 1945, calling on the British and the Russians to pack up and leave Iran to itself, free from foreign interference.

But the Russians balked and entrenched themselves. The British were ready to leave, and agreed to a date in 1946, but the Soviets held their ground. They wanted Azerbaijani autonomy as a pathway to disrupting the whole of Iran at a later date. They envisaged an oil concession, and a pro-USSR government (with Tudeh influence) in Teheran.

At that point Truman, who came to equate the Soviet Union with Nazi Germany, made his stand. The U.S. provided diplomatic support to the threatened Persians, protested to Moscow, even indicated that Washington would use military force to get the Russians out of Azerbaijan. It seemed to work, and in the fall of 1946 the Russians packed up. No Munich appeasement this time. After Churchill's Fulton, Missouri speech on March 5, Stalin said correctly that the U.S. had "definitely aligned itself with Great Britain against the USSR."

This was a turning-point in the formation of a Western awareness that the real enemy was in Moscow, and that the U.S. and the British must work together to counter it successfully. Disunity, which Washington had short-sightedly fostered, would give the Russians a supreme advantage in their drive for hegemony in the Middle East. A divided West would be exploitable by Moscow. But why give it the opportunity?

THE ANSWER lies in the unproven, though tested, contention that all men are basically good and all conflicts are basically resolvable. This deep faith in the American political tradition has been a fixed guide in U.S. foreign policy for decades. Acting on its premises, Roosevelt went along with Soviet penetration in northern Iran and assumed that everything would work out fine after the war. The Russians also thought things would work out fine.

In the event, Iran did not become the democratic paradise American policy-makers hoped; but it did become defined as a strategic asset for Western interests in the Persian Gulf zone. But the persistent American plea for reform, liberalism, democratization (what have I forgotten?) served to undermine the Shah's power in the 1970s. The American model did not easily fit the Iranian environment. This, and much else, brought on the violent mass opposition to the regime.

America was caught by surprise by the earthy forces unleashed that eventually brought Khomeini to power in Teheran. In the 1940s, the U.S. did not want to be associated with British "imperialism," as such

an unsavoury identification would deny it its universal mission as mediator. In the 1970s, the U.S. did not want to be too closely associated with the repressive policies of Iran in order not to stain its image in the Third World as a light unto the nations. The score-card now reads: British out, Shah out, Khomeini in — and the Russians on the bridge.

ONE THOUSAND kilometres from Azerbaijan is the Shouf, which entered the political vocabulary only recently due to the ongoing Lebanese imbroglio. We are more familiar with the map of the Middle East, but it is highly important to appreciate the texture of that region, its culture, its history, its sentiments. The Shouf has for centuries been the battleground between Maronite Christians and Druse. Both communities sought refuge in the mountains east of Beirut to escape from centralized governments that intruded on their local terrain. Their suspicion of others, however, always extended to suspicion of each other. This led to intrigue, fighting, death. Lots of hatred and lots of blood.

Syria's traditional territorial appetite for Lebanon is now a familiar Middle East cliché. Naturally, Damascus claims it requires influence in Lebanon, if not outright control, because of Syrian security requirements. Lebanon is just 30 km. from Damascus and Beirut itself only 80 km.

As President Hafez Assad remarked in 1976, "Syria and Lebanon have been one country and one people." That being the case, borders are irrelevant or, alternatively, they are relevant because of the proximity of the key centres of the two countries. In short, Syria needs Lebanon, wants Lebanon, has a right to Lebanon.

Dictators have an impressive capacity for defending hegemony and expansionism by feigning insecurity and vulnerability. The Syrians have learned much from the Soviets: they use their political propaganda probably better than they use their fighter planes. In the long run, words may win more wars than weapons.

SO IN 1976, Syria is allied with the Soviet Union, part of its international strategic network, serving its global interests, as Assad penetrates Lebanon in military force. The Russians appear upset, but not overly so.

When Israel finally invades Lebanon in June 1982 to destroy the Syrian-PLO power base, particularly that of the PLO, a new situation and a new diplomatic opportunity are at hand. America the Good enters as perennial mediator, seeking to bridge the formidable gap between Jerusalem and Damascus. The Reagan Plan and U.S. diplomats requesting an audience with Assad are two manifest signs of America's even-handed posture:

supporting Israel, yet cultivating Syria.

Washington criticizes the Israeli use of certain weaponry, restrains the thrust towards Beirut, arranges the survival of PLO terrorists, perhaps suggests an Israeli pullback from the Golan as a way to compensate Assad for leaving Lebanon. The pace is swift, the results moderate to meagre.

All through 1982-83, America calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese soil and the restoration and recognition of that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The U.S. wants to help the small nation, or "nation of nations." It wants the democratic regime operative, the capitalist economy flourishing.

But everyone must be involved and come out satisfied: the Israelis, the Syrians, the Christians, the Moslems, the Druse, etc. Etc. means, of course, the PLO. American policy opposes the partition of Lebanon between Israel and Syria, just as it opposed the partition of Iran between Britain and Russia. All foreigners must pack up, Israel from the south and Syria from the east.

Throughout this period, Reagan is hopeful that an agreement can be worked out. And he thinks so because America is practising goodwill and even-handedness in its diplomatic strategy, and favourable results can be expected to follow.

But Syria has other ideas. It operates in Lebanon through remaining PLO terrorists (Abu Musa), Alawi elements (Assad's religious community), and the Druse (Walid Jumblatt). The Syrian army is not interested in leaving the Bekaa Valley and peers into the Shouf just to the west of it. And the Shouf overlooks the principedom of Amin Jemayel in Beirut and Junieh.

On May 17, 1983, Israel and Lebanon sign an agreement that promises an Israeli military withdrawal within three months if all foreign forces will similarly vacate Lebanese territory. Syria balks and America begs — a little. Damascus wants privileges in Lebanon, security guarantees, the strengthening of pro-Syrian elements in the Lebanese polity. It is finally recognized, even in Washington, that the major obstacle is not Israel, America's ally, but Syria and its territorial and political aspirations in the Land of the Cedars.

IT WAS no small irony that by September 1983 a military confrontation between American Marines and Syrian soldiers seemed possible in the Shouf area. Reagan was committed to Beirut and its legitimate authority over all of Lebanon. Syria and its proxies — Druse and PLO — were advancing in the Shouf and towards Beirut against the Jemayel stronghold, or capital outpost, threatening to turn the country into a Syrian satellite. Syrian General

Tlas and Druse leader Jumblatt met and talked in the Shouf Mountains about a possible fight with U.S. marines located in Beirut and offshore.

And another irony: there was a hint that the U.S. wanted the Israeli air force to re-enter the fray, deter Syrian intervention, stop the advancing Druse, and save the Christians. A year earlier, Washington castigated the Israeli advance into Lebanon; now it almost pleaded for another Israeli advance.

The tables have been turned on the U.S. Maybe Israel should have been encouraged in September 1982 to finish off the job, if possible. It is too late now.

Three weeks ago, a suicide squad, probably supported by the Syrians and perhaps armed and trained by them, drove into the U.S. Marines compound in Beirut and blew up the army headquarters. More than 200 American soldiers were killed in a matter of minutes.

THE FAILURE of a great power to support its friends and punish its enemies is an inadmissible political error that can only, sooner or later, undermine its own national interests. Just as you cannot fool all the people all the time, it is unrealistic to be liked by all the nations all the time. The world is divided into different countries with different values, strengths and alignments. It is a Cold War world, sometimes cool, sometimes hot.

In Azerbaijan in the 1940s, America looked for a middle ground between a civilized, decent power seeking international equilibrium ("balance of power") and another power seeking, through destabilizing measures, a very different equilibrium serving totalitarian purposes.

In Lebanon recently America sought middle ground between a society seeking physical security for its penetrable northern border and another country advancing an uninhibited hegemonic strategy. Not only is such an American posture impractical, as we saw, but it is a loss of moral nerve that overlooks the difference between good and evil.

We do not know, and cannot foresee, if the fate of Lebanon will reflect that of Iran in the Khomeini spirit of PLO fanaticism. Nor do we know if America will ever recover and make honourable decisions in the manner of, "Here I stand; I can do no other." But we do know, at least since, that without an American resolve to pursue its interests and those of its allies with the requisite determination and consistency, we shall experience more of the Azerbaijan and Shouf scenarios.

In this era it will be wise for America to define its mission as leader and defender of the free Western world, and leave the task of leading the whole world for the future. To attempt the latter now would, first and foremost, threaten to undermine the Western world.

The writer lectures at the Hebrew University in the school for overseas students in Jerusalem.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS THE U.S. STATE Department has admitted that it recently accidentally sent an unlocked safe holding secret papers to a local prison for repair.

The department said that in a serious blunder, a four-drawer file safe packed with intelligence briefing papers prepared for Secretary of State George Shultz had inadvertently been sent to Lorton Prison in nearby Virginia.

Although prison authorities notified the department and supposedly returned all the documents, a television reporter later said he had managed to acquire 31 missing pages dealing with Soviet missile strength and spying overseas.

Department spokesman Alan Eumberg, asked if other documents might still be missing and even in unfriendly hands, told reporters: "We don't know — it's possible."

PS THE LONGEST and least pronounceable address in the world is for sale.

It is the railway station at a Welsh village on the island of Anglesey whose name defeats 200,000 tourists annually.

The price of \$170,000 includes the station, a restaurant, car park, and a souvenir shop.

"It is likely to attract a buyer already in the leisure business rather than someone trying to break into sign-writing," said Brian Wood, a director of the company selling it.

Prospective buyers should write to Brian Wood, Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgrychnyrdrobiau, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Gwynedd, LL57 2DQ, Wales.

PS OF ALL the well-appointed committee rooms in the Knesset building, only one — that of the Interior and Environmental Protection Committee — has two conference tables, one of which is labelled "Smoking Table."

This is fine, except that there's a "No Smoking" sign hanging on the wall which in true ecological spirit is supposed to apply to the entire room. Despite all this confusion between "Smoking" and "No Smoking" tables, fact is that we noticed seven ashtrays in the room — two on the "Smoking" table and five on the "No Smoking" table. A.S.

PS "THE LAWS" delays" was one of the reasons Hamlet gave for suicide. Now the phrase has been given another meaning by the situation at Fenton Magistrate's Court, Stoke-on-Trent, where it is becoming almost impossible for offenders, lawyers or members of the public to find a vacant toilet in their hour of need.

The escalating workload at the crowded court has forced solicitors to interview clients in the lavatories for want of privacy in the building that has been described as "disastrous and disgusting." The deputy clerk to the justices has admitted that these toilet conferences were a feature of the court but maintained "there is nothing we can do about it; they'll have to manage the best they can."

So, apparently, will those who need the toilets for the purpose for which they were designed. A.B.

WITH TODAY'S column, "Off Mike" is going off The Jerusalem Post.

Therefore I want to touch briefly on a subject I had planned to explore more fully in future columns.

For years — and to our fury — the foreign news media and political leaders abroad have used the honourable term "guerrillas" with regard to Palestinian terrorists involved in actions — even of the most despicable nature — against purely civilian targets, including those victimizing women, children, babies.

At the same time, these same people and these same media have had no hesitation about labelling as "terrorist outrages" similar and often lesser actions perpetrated on their home grounds in London, Paris, New York, Bonn — wherever.

This was evidence, many of us said, of double standards, of discrimination and prejudice, of a callous disregard specifically for Jewish lives.

READERS' LETTERS

RESIGN!

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The bankruptcy of the government's policies has been clearly shown by its attempts to reduce spending on education while at the same time giving substantial support to the stock market.

In my opinion, the best way to restore confidence would be for the government to resign immediately in favour of one representing all sections of the population.

VICTOR BLOOM
Kibbutz Amiad.

SHAME, MR. KOLLEK!

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I was amazed to read in The Jerusalem Post of November 7 that the social affairs portfolio in Jerusalem's Municipality had been taken from the professional and dedicated hands of Lotte Salzberger and given to the Sephardi Tora Guardians whom I had the pleasure of seeing recently in action from a police point of view (See "Pious Patrol" — October 19).

Haven't we learned from Mr.

Abuhazzeira's hassles with the law that not only does charity begin at home, but often as not stays there?

I understand that the government has to sell its collective grand-mother to stay in power. But Mr. Kollek with his comfortable majority does not need to permit that sort of kosher pork-barrelling to retain office.

Shame!
WIM VAN LEER
Jerusalem.

Hall of mirrors

OFF MIKE
Michael Elkins



And so, often, it was. And so, often, it was not.

Often it was the impact of the "whose ox is gored" syndrome and was symptomatic of a disease so universally endemic that it may be characterized as part of the human condition.

Go through the files of our own media, and you will find described as "guerrilla actions" attacks against civilians — including women, children, babies — perpetrated by terrorists in foreign countries in the course of foreign conflicts. And most of us have

scarcely noticed this and have certainly not deplored it.

It all depends on "whose ox is gored," or whose blood is spilled.

WHICH BRINGS me to the action that destroyed the Israeli forces' headquarters at Tyre.

The only "civilian" victims of that attack were those whose non-combatant status was at least suspect — Lebanese held by the security services on suspicion of hostile activities. The target was a military one. The intent was to kill and wound armed personnel of

Israel's security forces.

Thus it is at least arguable that by the criteria we ourselves have demanded, supported by historic precedent, and despite the bleak and tragic impact upon us, what happened in Tyre may not be dismissed and despised as terrorism, but was instead a guerrilla action.

I come to this painfully. And I inflict it upon you, because I believe there is more than semantics involved here.

I suggest that by calling the action in Tyre "terrorist," we are demonstrating yet again our stubborn and increasingly pervasive refusal to see any slightest core of legitimacy in the Palestinian and Arab side of the conflict between us.

It must be emphasized that the PLO, the Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories and the vast majority of the Palestinian people, and the Arab governments, have all contributed their own self-defeating

obduracy by denying the legitimacy of Israel's existence.

Well, we can go on like this — recreating and reflecting the existing images of each other, and reflecting these reflections — endlessly and hatefully — as in a hall of mirrors. The result will be that all of us — Israelis, Palestinians, Arabs — will be locked in endless and bloody agony in a hall of mirrors of our own creation and from which there is no exit.

Or we can begin by adopting a certain integrity — in the use of language. That's not too hard, it's the easiest of the hard things that must be done if we are ever to come to peace with one another, and so with ourselves.

AGAIN AVAILABLE IN PENGUIN PAPERBACKS

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- * ELSEWHERE, PERHAPS — Amos Oz
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